Gen
941.07
Com/com
94422

00094422

BOMBAY BRANCH

OF THE

Royal Asiatic Society.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 06 February, 2016

৫০D
৩41.07
Com/Com
94422

ADVERTISEMENT.

This Publication is intended to give a representation of Scotland, as it appeared in the middle of the last century, to an Intelligent Traveller, and as it appears at present, to Literary and Scientific Foreigners. It consists,

FIRST, (page 13,) Of the Journal of an English Medical Officer who attended the Duke of Cumberland's Army, as far North as Inverness, during the time of the Rebellion; Published in 1746, and for many years out of Print. And,

SECOND, (page 170,) Of Letters from PROFESSOR GARSCOMBE of New York, descriptive of Society, Manners, Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures in Scotland in 1819; containing Portraits from Life of Eminent Living Characters in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the Principal Cities.—Lately Published in New York, and never before printed in this Country.

INTRODUCTION.

PERHAPS no country in Europe has made such rapid advances in the elegancies and comforts of life as Scotland has within these last eighty years, since the close of those unfortunate dissentions which so long divided the nation, and exposed it to attacks from abroad and insurrections at home. While the partizans of the House of Stuart had any hope, there was always a rallying point for the disaffected; and wherever internal tranquillity is not secure, improvement is necessarily slow. In the preceding century a number of causes contributed to retard the progress of Scotland;—First the removal of her Sovereign and his Court, then the civil war which the despotic attempts of Charles in Church and State occasioned;—Next the ruinous, and

sanguinary struggle to restore the son, and afterwards the cruel persecutions, with which he requited the Presbyterians for their unshaken loyalty during the time of his misfortunes. Scarcely had the Revolution been effected, when the religious animosities of the Episcopalians and Presbyterians revived; and the attempt of Dundee, emulous of the fame of Montrose, threatened to let loose the highlanders on the lowlands. His fate at Killiecrankie delivered his native land from a desolating war, but left behind it unextinguished, the heart-burning of the jacobite and the whig factions. The massacre of Glencoe fanned the flame, and hardly was tranquillity in any measure restored, before the failure of the Darien scheme involved the whole in one universal burst of discontent, and united all parties in opposition to the government, who, they believed, had sacrificed their interest to foreign connections. Nearly half-a-million Sterling had been sunk in the different expeditions, and instead of wealth and prosperity, upon which the sanguine projectors had calculated, misery and wretchedness ensued. Most of the principal families had

either lost relations, or they who came back, returned emaciated by disease, and involved in bankruptcy. But the exasperation of the people was wrought to its highest pitch by the total subversion of the Scottish legislature, and its transference to London. During the whole time this project was in agitation, the Scots were kept in a state of feverish irritability, and all their sources of domestic prosperity interrupted; the importation of their cattle or linen into England; troops were collected on the border; the trade with France vexatiously harrassed; and the fortifications of Berwick and Carlisle repaired. A measure thus forced on, and carried at length, by notorious intrigues and bribery, could not be productive of any immediate good consequences; the beneficial results were reserved for later times, and the men who atchieved it, were so little satisfied with their success, that in less than six years after, they would willingly have concurred in its dissolution.

The affection of the Scots for their native hereditary prince, whose line acquired in their opinion a sublimity from its ancient and obscure origin, and their more natural regret for

the independence of their country, directed their eyes to the exiled family, and led them to attempt another restoration, but the competition of the whigs and tories for power, and the violence of disappointed ambition produced the first explosion. Mar certainly was driven into premature Rebellion in 1715, by the treatment he received, but the effects of that rising prolonged the distraction and confusion of the Kingdom; nor was it till after the year one thousand seven hundred and forty-five that the activity, industry, and genius of the Scots, were beneficially directed to illustrate and improve the Land of their nativity.—From that period the improvements have proceeded, and are still proceeding with accelerated motion. Were any of the former generation now to start from their graves, with what astonishment would they view the science, the arts, manufactures, commerce, and wealth of their country. Were Fletcher, who on the Union could imagine no cure for the barbarism of Scotland, except reducing the crowds of idle vagrants by whom it was infested, to a state of domestic slavery,—were he now to return and behold the flourishing state of our cities,

SCOTLAND

IN 1745.

LETTER I.

Now we are a-going into Scotland, but with heavy hearts. They tell us here at Berwick what terrible living we shall have there, which I soon after found too true. From Berwick we came over some terrible barren ground, then more fruitful, till we came to a small village called Eaton, so to Ayemouth or Eymouth, and Coldingham; at which places we were cantoned that night, they being close to the sea-side.* Here we had plenty of fish, which was our chief subsistence, such as Seate, Codd, Haddocks, and the pleasure of seeing prodigious num-

* The author travelled with the Duke of Cumberland's army, and speaks here of the cantonment of the troops; he appears himself to have been stationed at Eymouth.

bers brought to shore by the fishermen, and a most delightful prospect of the sea, with its bordering rocks, it being a calm day. Near this village is a small river called the Aye, which disembogues itself into the sea here, close to the mouth of which this small town is built, and therefore called Ayemouth.

We had here plenty of claret, and very cheap; but the cookery was so nasty, as also the women, and the towns so stinking, the houses and inhabitants so miserable, that it was with sorrow I beheld them. I now thought I was too soon in Scotland. The houses smoaked, very few that had a chimney, (only a hole in the thatch) and stunk of turf, that I began to condole my present condition, but found 'twas to late.

The next town we came to was Dunglass, a small village of the former kind. From hence, along the coast of Dunbar, is a pleasant country, the most fruitful in the kingdom, especially in wheat and barley. This Dunbar is a pretty large town, situated in East Lothian, upon the sea coast, and hath been fenced in with a stone wall of great strength, though by the frequent batteries it hath of late years re-

ceived, it is much impaired and gone to decay. The houses here, (as generally most of their capital towns) are built of stone, and covered with slate, and are well supplied with provisions, by reason of a weekly market which is held here.

Just on the side the harbour is a most surprising continuation of rocks, and those are full of remarkable worm-eaten-like impressions. Just on the opposite side of this haven, appears the ruins of a castle, (almost covered with the sea at flood-tide) which formerly was famous, and remarkably strong, being then the seat of the Earls of March, afterwards stiled Earl of Dunbar; a fort many times won by the English, and as often recovered by the Scots; but, in the year 1567, it was demolished by order of the states, to prevent its being a retreat for rebels. And of it they tell you many remarkable stories, amongst which, that in the reign of Edward the Third; the earls of Salisbury and Arundel came into Scotland with a great army, and besieged the castle of Dunbar two and twenty weeks, wherein, at that time, was Black Agnes, the Countess, who defended the same with extraordinary valour.

One time, when the engine, called the Sow, was brought by the English to play against the castle, she merrily replied, that, unless England could keep her Sow better, she would make her to cast her pigs; and indeed did at last force the Generals to retreat from the place. The inhabitants are gov erned by a Mayor and Alderman; and talk much of great losses and calamities sustained in the late civil wars; for in this place was that fatal battle fought betwixt Oliver Cromwell and the Scots, wherein he routed, and cut to pieces twenty thousand Scots, with twelve thousand English, and obtained so strong and signal a victory, that the very thoughts of it do, to this very day, still strike a terror into them, whenever they call that bloody day to remembrance, and think what great havock and spoil was made amongst them, by the victorious success of the English forces.

Near to this town is a noble seat of the earl of Roxburgh, which, with its fir-trees surrounding, makes a beautiful appearance. The Magistrates here made a grand entertainment to every regiment that passed through. The private soldiers had all a certain quantity of bread,

meat, and drink allowed them; the officers were treated in their town house, where we had many kinds of their most curious dishes, but some of them were oddly cooked up, that it was but few, many of us could eat of. We had also claret and punch in great plenty; but with all these, they had a table-cloth so dirty, that, at other times, I should with great reluctance have wiped my hands on it; the sight of which alone, would have certainly turned many of our stomachs, had we not been greatly fatigued and hungry with travelling.

Our next day's march was to Haddington, a Market Town, where great quantities of oat meal are sold. It is pleasantly situated upon the River Tyne, in a large valley, and was formerly fortified by the English with a deep and large ditch, a four square turf wall without, also four bulwarks at the four corners, and as many more upon the inner wall. It was valiantly defended by Sir George Wilford, an Englishman, against Monsieur Dessee, who fiercely attacked it with ten thousand French and Germans, till the plague growing hot, and lessening the garrison, Henry, Earl of Rutland, came with a great army, and rais-

ed the siege, and having levelled the works, conducted the English home, in the minority of Queen Mary.

In this day's march from Dunbar, we had a view of Tamtallan Castle, and the Bass Rock, whence the Scots derive their march on the Drum, situated above the mouth of the Firth, upon the doubling of the shore, from whence Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus, gave great disturbance to James the Fifth, king of Scotland. Here by the winding of the shores on both sides, room is made for a very noble arm of the sea, well furnished with islands; and by the influx of several rivers, and the tides together, extended to a mighty breadth. Ptolemy calls it Boderia; Tacitus, Bodotria, from its depth, as is conjectured; the Scots the Firth of Forth; we, Edinburgh Firth; others Mare Fresecum, and Mare Scoticum.

The Bass is situated in the sea, near the shore, and opposite the towns of Dirlton and Belhaven, and more north than Edinburgh; it is an island which rises, as it were, in one continued craggy rock, inaccessible on every side; yet it has upon it a fort, a fountain, and pasture grounds, but it is so hollowed and un-

dermined by the waves, that it is almost wrought through.

What prodigious flights of sea fowl, especially of these Geese, which they call scouts, and soland geese, do at certain times flock hither. (for, by report, their number is so great as to darken the sun at noon-day.) What multitudes of fish these geese bring, so as one hundred soldiers in garrison here, lived upon no other provision but the fresh fish brought hither by them, as they report. What quantities of sticks they convey for the building of their nests, so that by their means, the inhabitants are abundantly provided with firing. What vast profit also their feathers and oil bring in. These are things so incredible, as no one will believe, but he who has seen them.

This garrison of the Bass, having stood out long against king William the Third, and at last surrendered, the fortifications thereof were ordered to be slighted. We next came to Musselborough, a long, straggling market town, having two or three villages joined in one, viz. Fisherrow, so called from a row of houses mostly inhabited by fishermen; Newbiggen, and Good-speed-all, are also adjoining, so that a

stranger would take them to be all one continued town; these all belong to the parish of Inveresk, an adjoining village so called, because it stands on the river Esk, which kirk serves for all. Musselborough was called the Montpelior of Scotland by Dr Pitcairn, from its healthy air.

It is only four miles distant from Edinburgh. Here the scene was the same over again at Haddington, where the women were extreme ugly and nasty, having dirty clouts tied round their heads, falling about their shoulders and peeping out of boarded windows, just big enough for the size of their head; they put me in mind of pidgeon-holes. Their ale is cheap enough, being but a penny a choppin (we have now left off the appellation quart, and a pint is a mutchkin) and other things in proportion. Their butter is loathsome to both eye and taste, which they always take care to make only when they use it; and in their cookery, the sailors far excel them. You have here whisky, which is a kind of malt spirit, cheap enough. But lastly, the nastiness of their food, together with their dirty beds, makes me always in fear of either a surfeit, or itch.

Close to Musselborough is a noble and antient building, called Pinkey House, with a Park and Garden surrounding, memorable for a song made upon it, belonging to the Marquis of Tweedale; adjoining to which, is a most exquisite and grand machine, moving by water, for pumping water out of the coal mines; of which there are great numbers hereabout, and almost in every other part of Lothian, which are extracted in exceeding large pieces; and when they burn them, the servant first beats them into smaller pieces with a cannon ball; and, in London, are known by the name of Scots coal.

This and Stirlingshire [Linlithgowshire] lies very commodious along-side the Frith; from whence they export these coals by sea to different ports of the kingdom; they also make vast quantities of white Salt in that Shire. It produces great plenty of lime-stone, and in the reign of King James the First, a silver mine was found in it, out of which they got a great deal of silver, near this town, upon Edward Seymore, Duke of Somerset's entering Scotland, with a powerful army to challenge the performance of articles, for the

marrying of Mary Queen of Scotland, to Edward the sixth, King of England, there happened a most dismal day to the youth of the noble families of Scotland, who fell there in great numbers.

Upon the Links here, which is close to the sea-shore, I found many curious plants. Just before we came to this town, we passed by Preston-pans, on our right, close to the shore; so called from the salt-pans there; of which material made here, and the places adjacent, they export vast quantities yearly to Norway, Hamburgh, the Baltic, and Holland; here we saw with grief the spot of ground where General Cope's battle was fought; the particulars of which are as follow: In the beginning of August 1745, when the pretended Prince of Wales landed upon the coast of Lochaber, between the Islands of Mull and Sky, he had a retinue of only twenty five persons, amongst whom were the Marquis of Tullibardine. Mr Kelly (who was concerned with the bishop of Rochester, and some years ago made his escape out of the tower of London, after he had obtained leave to go to any place within ten miles of the town, for the preservation of his health) and one Sulli-

van, an Irishman by birth, who it is said had, been employed by a French Minister to raise a rebellion amongst the Corsicans against the Genoese; and so judged a proper hand to employ amongst the Highlanders for a like purpose.

The Chevalier took up his lodgings at the house of Lochyell, a gentleman who was in the former rebellion of 1715; whose son, though he enjoyed his estate by the lenity of the Government, immediately joined him and raised what men he could for his service.

There they continued for some time, in a private manner. Hearing of Sir John Cope's design, to march and disperse them, they found it necessary to set up their standard, and raise all the force they could to oppose him; on this, they were joined by several of the other clans of that country, and chose as the most advantageous situation, the pass of Correyarrick, where they determined to meet him, this pass being so formed by nature and art, that an hundred men could destroy a thousand in attempting to pass that way.

Sir John Cope's orders being express either to go to Fort Augustus or Inverness, his inten-

tion was to make the first of these places; but being advertised from Inverness of the danger of passing that way, and that the rebels wished he would attempt it, he made a shew of marching thither, but turned towards Inverness, expecting in his rout to be joined by several of the well affected clans; but some of their chiefs being out of the way, and their tenants mostly employed in the harvest, none of them joined him till he left Inverness, when two hundred of the Monro's followed him to Aberdeen, most of whom would have embarked with him, had it been thought necessary; but it was judged more advisable to let them return home, for the defence of their own country, and to quell any insurrections of the disaffected that might be in those parts; and no other Highlandmen accompanied Sir John but three companies of Lord Louden's new raised Highland regiment.

The General embarked at Aberdeen, and arrived at Dunbar on the 16th of October, and landed next day, having brought with him all the town of Aberdeen's Arms, because it was thought the rebels, under Gordon of Glenbucket would visit that town soon after he left it.

When the General took his rout towards Inverness, the rebels came down to the low Country, and were joined by the Athole and Perthshire men at Perth, where they remained above ten days; and when they went off they exacted ten thousand pounds from the Town, and then marched Southward, and crossed the Firth above Stirling; whence it was thought they would have directed their March to the shire of Air by Glasgow, and proceed thence by Dumfries to England; but instead of this, they deputed two person to go to Glasgow and demand fifteen thousand pounds, and turned towards Edinburgh directly, being not only invited, but solicited thereto by the jacobites in and about the city, who well knew that the well affected inhabitants would have baffled any attempt upon it, if they had got the fencing of the city finished, and the thousand men levied and trained, who were to be raised by the voluntary subscription, besides these, four hundred of the chief inhabitants of the city, lawyers, physicians, and even divines, took up arms for the defence of the Town.

About twenty three pattararoes, and ship

guns, were placed at the gates, and on the Bastions of the city walls. These Volunteers, &c. continued under arms all Sunday night, and likewise on Monday, till five o'clock in the afternoon; at which time Gardener's and Hamilton's Dragoons not only retired from the Colt Bridge towards the city, but likewise precipitantly retired thence, toward Musselburgh, on the approach of the Vanguard of the rebels, and that in the sight of the inhabitants of the city; which put them in no small confusion, imagining the rebels were at their heels with their whole force, and that the Dragoons had deserted them. However the Volunteers, &c. continued under arms waiting orders to take their respective stations, which they were resolved to defend to the last.

At this time several persons presented a petition to the provost, desiring a meeting of the inhabitants might be called to consider whether they should out, or deliver up the city. The fire bell was accordingly rung, which the persons under arms took as a signal for bringing them to the place of rendezvous and immediately drew up, headed by their officers. The

meeting of the inhabitants in the New Kirk Isle, was filled immediately with persons who had been strolling in the streets, many of them disaffected to the present government. In this meeting, a letter from the chevalier was presented, intimating his intention to enter the city; but the reader was soon interrupted and the question put, whether the town was, or was not tenable? some affirming, that the dragoons had left them, and others that it was false, and that they were ready to defend the city to the last, if required.

In the meantime, the secretary at war acquainted them, that he had an order from the General to desire the two regiments of dragoons to enter the city, if the inhabitants desired it. This occasioned some warm debates; when a gentleman who had been present at a council of war some days before, asserted, that the general opinion of the officers was that the city was not tenable, and that bringing the dragoons into it, would be cooping them up to their destruction. Immediately the vote was put, receive the dragoons or not? when it passed in the negative; and so they went and joined General Cope.

No order being given what part the volunteers should act, they delivered their arms into the castle; the governor of which sent for the cannon on the walls and gates, to be brought to the castle, or nailed up; but from want of orders from some person in the town, they could not be carried away, but fell into the rebels hands, part of whom entered the town the next morning, by the Netherbow Port when opened to let in a coach. The remainder took possession about noon, the next day, where they continued till Thursday, when hearing of Sir John Cope's approach to attack them, and the garrison having thrown some grenades into the town, to force them out, they marched to Palside Hill, in view of our camp, on the sea-side, near Prestonpans, where our army lay all night under arms.

In the Morning about five, the Highlanders marched up to our army in Battle Array, and began their attack on the right wing, in which Gardener's Dragoons were placed, who broke upon the first five of the rebels and went off. Their officers persuaded them to rally, but just as they were returning along-side of Lord Grange's Park Dyke, an ambuscade of the rebels gave

them a second fire, which made them run off altogether, notwithstanding the most earnest entreaties of their officers. Hamilton's dragoons went off immediately also, without firing a shot; and the foot surprised at the flight of the dragoons [on whose service they placed such great confidence], and it being very dark, their bayonets not fixed, and a great number of new-raised men among them, they fired too soon; on which the rebels rushed upon them sword in hand, with great fury, surrounded them, killed about a hundred and fifty men, and made one thousand prisoners.

The Highlanders of Loudon's Regiment, placed with General Cope's baggage, and as a body of reserve were fallen upon next, who behaved very well, gave the rebels a smart fire, and killed several of them; but being overpowered by numbers, they were obliged to surrender prisoners.

Our army consisted only of two thousand eight hundred men, and the rebels were reckoned at six thousand. A great number of Volunteers from Edinburgh, and the Country round it, offered to fight the rebels; but Sir John refused their assistance for fear of Con-

fusing his men. The rebels had about one hundred men killed, and double the number wounded.

Our stay here has been near a fortnight, occasioned by our army's retreat after the affair of Falkirk, where we mount daily a piquet and quarter guard, and have part of the regiments of Hamilton's and Cobman's dragoons, quartered with us, so that we are straitgtened very much for conveniences. His Royal Highness is just passed by here for Edinburgh, for which place we also expect to march to-morrow, in order to join the whole army under his command. An account of the battle of Falkirk you may expect in my next, as also the history of Edinburgh, for at present I am quite tired with writing, and am,

Sir Yours &c.

MUSSELBURGH,
January 26, 1746.

LETTER II.

Edinburgh,

SIR,

I promised you an account of the Rebels flight from Carlisle, with their proceedings to Stirling, and the battle of Falkirk, which I shall now give you. The rebels after leaving Carlisle in great precipitation crossed the Esk, which at that time was breast high, and we are told great numbers of them were drowned in the river. That about three thousand of them entered into Annan, December 20, and about four or five hundred proceeded forwards to Dumfries, and another body of about two thousand marched the same night from the Esk to Ecclefechan, and stayed their all night.

The account from Dumfries is that the rebels stayed there till Monday December 23. that they have imposed a contribution on this town of two thousand pounds, half of which was immediately paid, and as a security for the other, they had taken two gentlemen as hos-

tages. They also insisted on one thousand pair of shoes, paid nothing for quarters, and did a prodigious deal of mischief every where—that two thousand remained at this time in Moffat.

Our next news from Edinburgh, January 2, was, that they have got as far as Glasgow, and by a medium of several computations are said to amount to about three thousand six hundred foot, and near five hundred horse, very much jaded, and many sick; small parties are continually marching toward Perth, but whether deserting or marching thither is not known. However it is certain they have lost many by desertion and death, since they arrived at Glasgow, where they have also enlisted about fifty or sixty.

Their demands upon Glasgow for broadcloth, tartan, linen, boots and shoes, amount to near ten thousand pounds sterling in value, besides which they say they must have a sum of money. They have assessed the Provost in five hundred pounds, for promoting the new levies on behalf of the Government; and have been very outrageous against all those who appeared zealous and active in raising them,

by plundering and burning their houses, destroying their goods and furniture, and where they could carry not off their provisions, by spoiling them in a most unheard of manner, which so far from having the effect they proposed had greatly increased the spirit against them.

They give out that they are to attack Stirling, and the cannon from Perth was moved towards that place, amongst which are two pieces of eight pounders, two of twelve, two of sixteen, all brass; besides iron cannon, and a large quantity of powder and ball. The rebels from Perth marched therewith. The prisoners who were at Perth are sent to Glames Castle; here are also advices that the rebels had got some of their military stores, particularly iron cannon, and ball from Montrose by sea to Perth; and that they had fitted out the Hazard sloop, and a Privateer at Montrose, which was ready to put to sea; and that they were also fitting out an armed sloop at Perth.

At this last place they have fortified Oliver's Mount, and have from one hundred to two hundred country people daily employed in fortifying the whole town. By advices from

Edinburgh, January 5th, the rebels marched on Friday morning from Glasgow; their main body lay that night at Kilsyth, and the Pretender's son lay at Mr Campbell's of Shawfield, near Kilsyth. They ordered his steward to provide every thing, and promised payment; but next morning told him, that the bill should be allowed to his master, at accounting for the rents of Kilsyth, it being a forfeited estate.

On Saturday the rebels marched towards Stirling; their army was cantoned at Denny, Bannockburn, and St Ninians. They detached a strong party of their best men to Falkirk, for a rear guard. The Pretender's son took up his quarters at Bannockburn, the house of Sir Hugh Paterson. Lord George Murray, and the person called Lord George Drummond, were at Alloa yesterday, concerting how to bring over the cannon brought from Perth, by floats; and afterwards surveyed the passage at Cambes to see if it could be done more conveniently there; and then went to Dumblain, leaving a party of a hundred men at Alloa.

The next we hear at Edinburgh, how the rebels had got into the town of Stirling, January 8th. The inhabitants opening the gates,

(if the town was not defenceable is a quere.) The militia officers, with all their arms went into the castle. Their men by small parcels, all made their escape; and that major general Blackney was well provided with men and provisions. By advices from Stirling, the rebels had got all their cannon over the Forth, and upon the 12th had broken ground between the church of Stirling and a large house called Marr's Work, for erecting a battery there against the castle.

For this purpose five large pieces of cannon were ready in the Meal Market, and three small ones were expected from Airth. They had sent several expresses to their troops in Perthshire, to hasten their march towards Stirling, where they shut up their ports, and placed guards at all the outlets of the town, to prevent the people from coming in for, or going out with intelligence to the king's troops; and the body at and about Falkirk had orders to march upon the 13th towards Linlithgow, with all the waggons and carts which they could get together, for carrying of all the provisions they could meet with.

Our next accounts from Edinburgh, Janu-

ary 16th, mention, that within these three days past, twelve regiments of foot, and two of dragoons have marched from thence to Linlithgow. The artillery followed yesterday, as did this day Lieutenant General Hawley, with Lord Cobham's dragoons. The party of the rebels which had retired to Falkirk from Linlithgow, upon Major General Husk's arrival at the last place on the 13th, retired on the 14th from Falkirk towards Stirling, to their main body.

There is advice that the rebels have got most of their friends to the south side of the Forth, and are endeavouring to spirit up their men to an action. And by advices from Stirling of the 14th, the rebels had got together two pieces of cannon, sixteen pounders, two of eight, and three of three pounders, and were expecting four pieces more by water for the battery in that town. They had also a great number of fascins, but had not been able to plant their cannon; Major General Blackney having fired several times upon them from the castle, and demolished their works, Major General Husk marches from Linlithgow tomorrow morning, for Falkirk, with eight regiments; at which place he will be joined by

a thousand Argyleshire men, under Lieutenant Colonel Campbell. Our next news is of the battle which happened on the 17th near Falkirk; the whole army being assembled, and Cobham's dragoons being arrived early upon the morning of the 17th, it was resolved to march the next day to attack the rebels, who by all accounts, lay with their main body, in the enclosures near Torwood; but by the report of several persons, who were sent out to reconnoitre, they were observed to be in motion early in the morning, (as they had also been the 16th,) but it was not confirmed that they were in full march against us, till about one in the afternoon, when they were seen about three miles distant, marching in two columns to the south, to some rising ground upon a moor near Falkirk; upon which our troops got under arms and formed immediately in the front of the camp, and bent their march towards the same ground, to which, it was apprehended the rebels were going, being a large mile on the left of the camp.

No sooner were the troops got thither, but we saw the rebels moving up, their right extending southwards; as there was a morass or

boggy ground, upon our left we could not stretch so far as they, so that their left and our foot, was formed in two lines, part upon plain ground, and the rest upon a declivity. When all was formed, and our first line within an hundred yards of the rebels, orders were given for the lines to advance, and a body of dragoons to attack them, sword in hand.

They accordingly marched forward, but upon the rebels giving them a fire, they gave ground, and great part of the foot of both lines did the same, after making an irregular fire, except the two regiments of Barrel and Ligonier, under the command of Brigadier Cholmondely, who rallied immediately; and being afterwards attacked by the rebels, fairly drove them back and put them to flight.

Whilst this was transacting, a body of the foot by the care of Major General Husk, formed at some distance, in the rear of these two regiments, which the rebels seeing durst not advance, and about the same time Brigadier Mordaunt rallied the scattered battalions into their several corps, in which he was greatly assisted by the officers, and pretty near formed them; for some time before the army

moved forward, there was a violent storm of rain, to which we may in some measure, impute our misfortune, for it hindered the men from seeing before them, and consequently the rebels had the advantage of us greatly in that particular; besides as it rained also before that, many of the firelocks were so wet, that it is believed, not above one in five that were attempted to be fired, went off.

Our loss is but small, the greatest being that of the officers, several of whom being left by their men were lost; and, we have reason to believe, that of the rebels to be very considerable, by the report of some who were upon the field. It was a misfortune we could not get our artillery to us; for it had rained heavily in the night, and on the 17th in the morning; and having a steep hill to ascend, and the horses but bad, they could not get forwarded; and when we returned to our camp, we found the captain of the train had abandoned it, and the drivers had run of with the horses, which obliged us to leave some pieces of cannon behind us.

The grenadiers of Barrel's regiment drew down one to the camp, and horses were found

at Falkirk to bring away three of them. The evening being excessive rainy, it was thought proper to march the troops to Linlithgow that night, and put them under cover, otherwise we should have continued in our camp, being masters of the field of battle; and brigadier Mordaunt was ordered to take post there, when we came to strike our tents we found that many of the drivers had run off with their horses; upon which the general gave orders that what tents were left, should be burnt, which was done.

During the time the army was on its march to meet the rebels, a body of them with some colours, passed the river of Carron, toward the right of the camp; with a design, as may be apprehended, to attack it; but the Argyleshire men being posted in the front of it kept them in awe, so that they prevented their advancing. The Glasgow regiment was posted at some farm houses where it was thought they might be of use, when the action began, and remained formed there, notwithstanding they saw that the dragoons had given way, and part of the foot.

We have also to add, that it had been resolv-

ed, that the army should remain at Linlithgow, whither it had retreated on the 17th at night; but, upon examination, it was found that the troops had no powder that would take fire, from the excessive rain for twenty-four hours before; and thereupon a resolution was taken upon the 18th, in the morning, to march to Edinburgh, and the places adjacent, where the whole army arrived that afternoon about four o'clock. Some accounts made mention, that we lost in the Field three hundred men, seven pieces of cannon, with some of our baggage, and that half of our army, *i. e.* the infantry, was not engaged. Part of the rebel army are returned to Stirling, and the remainder were yesterday night at Falkirk; and January the 19th in the morning, they sent to be-speak quarters at Linlithgow. Sir Robert Monro was wounded, and afterwards taken prisoner, together with his brother, the surgeon, who came to assist him in dressing his wounds; both of whom at the same-time they murdered in cold blood.

About this time thirty-one of our officers, who were taken prisoners at the Battle of Preston-pans, made their escape from Glames, Couper and Leslie, where they were imprison-

ed by the rebels. Soon after the battle the pretender's son marched back to Stirling, when the rebels summoned the castle there to surrender, in the morning, and again in the afternoon, but general Blackeney's answer was, that he had always been looked upon as a man of honour, and that the rebels should find he would die so. Which they found too true in the end.

January the 24th. The siege of Stirling castle proceeds very slowly; general Blackeney's men has fired so often upon the men at work upon the batteries, and with so much execution, that the rebels cannot get any of their own people to go near them; for which reason the Irish Brigade and Drummond's regiment from France, have been ordered upon that service. Further advices of January the 28th, mentioned that the rebels had the day before erected two batteries against the Castle, one at Gawan-hill, within forty yards of the castle, and one at Lady's-hill, upon which they gave out, they should have their cannon mounted, as that day, consisting of two pieces of eighteen pounders, two of sixteen and three of twelve. A drum had been sent round the town with notice that every person who was taken near the castle should be shot;

and that if any of the town's people entertained any of the wives or children of the soldiers who were in the castle, they should be punished with military execution.

Upon the 26th they fired several platoons of small arms against the Castle, but without doing any harm; whereas, the loss they have sustained by the firing from it, is very considerable. Seven French officers are said to be killed. The principal part of this army remains about Falkirk. All the prisoners [except officers] taken by them in the late action were sent from Stirling on the 25th, to Down Castle; and, upon the same day, the baggage of the pretender's son was sent to Leckie House. They were securing all the meal they could get in the country.

About this time Colonel Ligonier [Brother to the General] died at Edinburgh very much regretted; for, being ill of a Pluerisy, for which he was blooded and blistered on the 14th, he would nevertheless, contrary to advice, march with the army to Falkirk, on the 19th, and command the brigade of dragoons, at the attack of the rebels army's two lines; where he broke the first, and did great execution, when

Lieutenant Colonel Whitney, and several other officers were killed in the midst of the rebels, Colonel Jordan and others wounded, and the squadron repulsed by their second line; Colonel Ligonier rallied them, and made the rear-guard of the army, retreat to Linlithgow, where he arrived at one in the morning, his clothes wet through, this brought on a Quinsey, which soon carried him off.

In our stay at Musselborough, I made a Journey to Dalkeith, about two miles distance. It is a tolerable good town for this part of the world, pleasantly situated upon the river Esk, on a rising ground, and on the edge of this river, stands a noble seat belonging to the Duke of Buccleuch, pleasantly situated, with plenty of planted firs; and this river gives boundaries to the park, which is considerably large. Here I found good entertainment, and a plentiful market, in provisons and corn, which proves very convenient for Edinburgh, being but four miles distance.

From Musselborough we travel along the sands of the firth shore four miles, when we come to Edinburgh which we cannot see, till we just enter the city; for it lies in a sort of a

valley, between two hills, one of which is called Salisbury Craigs, [i. e. rocks] the other makes the foundation of the Castle. By the Irish Scots, this town was called Dun-Eaden, i. e. Eden Town; which, without doubt, is the same that Ptolemy and the Romans call Castra Alata, that is the winged Camp; for as Camden observes, Adian in the British tongue signifies a wing, and as Edinburgh (from a word compounded of the British and Saxon tongue) is nothing but the winged Burgh. This city, in regard to its high situation, the goodness of the air and fertility of the soil, so many seats of the Nobility lying round it, its being watered with excellent springs, and reaching from east to west a mile in length, and half so much in breadth, is upon these accounts justly esteemed the metropolis of Scotland.

It is strongly walled and adorned with public and private buildings, well peopled and frequented, for the advantage of the sea, which the neighbouring port of Leith affords. And as it was formerly honoured with the King's residence, so it is the sacred repository of the records, and the chief tribunal of justice. At the extremity of the east end of the city, stands

the Palace of Holyrood-house; leaving which a little to the left, you come through a populous suburb, to the entrance called the Water Port.

From hence, turning west, the Street goes on in a straight line, through the whole city to the Castle, which is above a mile in length, and said by the Scots to be the largest, longest, and finest street for buildings and number of inhabitants in Europe. From the palace door, which stands in a level with the lowest of the plain country, this street begins to ascend very gradually, being no-where steep; but this ascent being continued for so long a way, it is easy to understand, that the furthest part must necessarily be very high; for the Castle, which stands as it were at the extremity, west, as the palace does east, makes on all sides (that only excepted which joins it to the city) a frightful and inaccessible precipice.

Beside the continual ascent of this great Street, you may suppose it running along the top of a ridge so narrow, that the street and the row of Houses on each side, take up the whole breadth, so that whether you turn to right or left, you go down hill immediately,

which is so steep, that it is very troublesome to those who have not very good lungs, to walk those side-lanes which they call wynds. By this description you will perceive the city stands upon the narrow edge of a long ascending mountain.

The castle is situated on so high a rock, strongly fortified with a number of towers, that it is looked upon as impregnable. This the Britains called Castle Myned Agned; the Scots, the Maiden's Castle and the Virgin Castle, because the maiden Princesses of the blood royal of the Picts, were kept in it in old time. The ascent upon which the city stands, has on the north side a pool called the North Loch, and was formerly guarded by another on the south, called the South Loch; but this last is drained many years ago, and upon the banks of it are built two several tracts of houses.

The Magistrates have also, with great expense, brought one of the best springs of Scotland into the city, which they did by leading pipes from a hill, at about three miles distance; and to make it more convenient, they have erected several stately conduits in the middle of

the high street, to serve the town with water. From the palace gate, westward, this street is called the Canongate, as belonging to the canons of the Abbey, which is a kind of suburb by itself.

In this part of the street, though otherwise not so well inhabited as the city itself, are several very magnificent houses of the nobility, built for their residence when the court was here. At the present it is infamous for the number of houses of bad fame, which are all assembled together in this quarter of the city, which now appears left entirely to them. At the upper or west end of this street, where it joins to the city is a gate, which like Ludgate, parts the city from the suburb, but does not discontinue the street, which rather widens, and is more spacious when you are through the gate than before.

This is the famous Nether-Bow Port, whose doors were like to have been taken away by the parliament, when the affair of Captain Porteous was under their consideration just at this gate, on the outside, are two streets, one of which is called St Mary's Wynd, and the other

Leith Wynd; the first leads out of the City, South, into the great road for England, by the way of Kelso; and at the foot of it a gate turning westward into the low street called the Cowgate; because the cattle are driven through it, to and from the great Market Place; the other leads North into a suburb called the Calton, from whence there is a very handsome gravel walk continued to the town of Leith, which is kept in repair at the public charge.

We now enter the city at the Nether-Bow Port, and have an open view up the High Street, where stands the Tron Kirk, and near it in the middle of the Street, stands the Guard House, where two companies of soldiers, at the charge of the Town, do duty every night, and keep the public peace of the city.

About mid-way between the Nether-Bow and the Castle, stands the great church, which before the Reformation was Collegite, and dedicated to St Giles; but it was afterwards divided into several preaching places, and districts of the city were allotted to them, so as to be parochial. When King Charles the First erected a new Bishoprick at Edinburgh, which before that time was in the diocese of St An-

drews, it was made a Cathedral, and the Dean was forenoon Minister of that part of it called the New Kirk, which is the Choir, Chancel, or Eastern Part. The Great Cross under the Tower is called the Old Kirk; and the Front, or West Part of the Great Church, is divided into two parts; that on the South is called the Tolbooth Kirk, and that on the North, Haddow's Hole, from the Laird of Haddow, who being a great Royalist and Anti-Covenanter, who was kept prisoner in a vault there till he was beheaded. The Steeple in the middle is very high, and of good Architecture; the summit of it resembles an Imperial Crown.

Here they have a set of bells which are not rung out as in England, (for that way of ringing is not known in this country) but are played upon by the hand, with keys like a harpsichord; the person playing having great leather covers to his fists, by which he is able to strike with the more force, and for the larger bells there are treddles, which he strikes with his feet.

They play all manner of tunes very musically, and the Town gives a man a yearly salary for playing upon them, from half an hour af-

ter Eleven, till half an hour after Twelve, every day, Sundays and holidays excepted. The same sort of musical bells are also common all over Flanders and Holland. On the South side of this Church, (formerly the church yard) is a square of very fine buildings, called the Parliament Close, the West and South sides of which are mostly taken up with the Parliament House, the several Courts of Justice, the Council Chamber, the Exchequer, the Public Registers, the Lawyers' Library, the Post Office, &c. The Great Church makes up the North side of the Square; and the East and part of the South side, is built into private dwellings, very stately, lofty, and strong, being seven stories high to the front of the Square, and the Hill they stand on, having a very steep descent, some of them are no less than fourteen stories high backwards.

In the middle of the square or court, is the statue of King Charles the Second, in brass, erected upon a stately pedestal at the charge of the city. The great opening into the high-street, being the only passage into it for coaches, is at the north east corner, a little from which is the market cross, where all the pro-

clamations and publick acts are read, and published by herald and sound of trumpet.

Here is the great parade, where Gentlemen meet for business or news, and serves as an exchange every day from eleven to one. Near the west end of the great Church stands the Tolbooth, or common prison, as well for criminals as for debtors. It was formerly the place of residence for the Provost of St Giles, as most of the adjacent houses were for the canons and choristers of that church. The great Church and this prison, both standing in the middle of the Street, the breadth and beauty of it is for some space interrupted; but beyond those buildings and a middle row called the Luckenbooths, the street opens again to its former breadth, and is now called the Lawnmarket, from the linen market being kept here.

This part of the street extends west to a narrower one which leads along the Castle Hill. At the upper end of it is a stone building appropriated to several publick offices of like note, called the Weigh house; for below stairs are warehouses with publick weights and scales for weighing heavy goods. In this place the Rebels kept a guard, when they endeavour-

ed to besiege the Castle; but some canons being pointed to, from the Castle, beat a part of it down and dispersed their guard.

Here the High Street parts into two, one of which leads to the Castle Hill, as already noticed, and the other turns South West, and descending gradually, leads to the Grass-market, a place very like Smith-field, on account of a weekly market for black cattle, sheep, horses, &c. This street which is called the West Bow, is inhabited mostly by wholesale dealers in iron, pitch, tar, oil, hemp, flax, lintseed, drugs, woods, and such like heavy goods.

This City has seven gates or ports belonging to it, the first of which is called the Nether-Bow-Port, this is the chief gate, it was magnificently built in 1606, and adorned with towers on both sides; this is the entrance from the Palace, and the principal suburb called the Canongate. *2ndly*, The Cowgate Port at the East end, likewise give entrance to the street of that name, leading to the Abbey by a back way.

3rd, The Potterrow-Port, gives entrance to the suburb so called, and leads to Dalkeith, Kelso, &c. southward. *4th*, The Society Port,

called so from the society of brewers, who have a great square court near it, with stately houses and buildings round it. *5th*, The West Port, the only gate at the west end of the City, which leads through a large suburb to Glasgow, Stirling, Queensferry, and from thence to the West and North Highlands. *6th*, The New Port, at the east end of the lake, leading Northwards, towards a village called Mouter's Hill, and Leith.

The next remarkable buildings are, first, Heriot's Work, which is really a large and stately building, adorned with a consecrated chapel, and pleasant gardens. It was built by the Reverend Doctor Balcanquhal, to whom George Heriot, Jeweller to King James II, left near seventeen thousand pounds, to be disposed of in pious uses, which that worthy Dean did, by building and endowing this house and giving statutes to it, which he ordered should be unalterable. It is a nursery for an indefinite number of the sons of Freemen, who are maintained, clothed, and educated in useful learning, till they are fit for apprenticeships, or to go to the University, where they are allowed handsome salaries and exhibitions.

The next most remarkable is the Royal Infirmary lately erected, but not quite finished or filled, but by our sick and wounded soldiers; it has great number of conveniences, and a beautiful large building. The amphitheatre for operations is also the grandest and best designed of any I had before seen; it was built by the liberal contributions of many well disposed persons, and there was so general a good will to the work, that the like spirit has hardly ever been known any where. The proprietors of several stone quarries made presents of stone to it, others of lime, merchants contributed timber. The wrights and masons were not wanting their contributions also; the neighbouring farmers agreed to carry materials gratis. His Majesty was also pleased to give one hundred pounds towards it.

The following is the inscription on the first stone, The Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh, founded August 2, 1738, Earl Cromarty, G. M. Next is the Royal Palace, a very handsome building, rather convenient than large, it was formerly a Royal Palace and an Abbey, founded by King David the First, for the canons Regular of Saint Austin, who nam-

ed it Holyrood House, or the House of the Holy Cross, which was burnt by Oliver Cromwell, but nobly re-edificed by King Charles the Second, and of which his grace the Duke of Hamilton is hereditary keeper, it is now almost neglected. The entrance from the great outer court, is adorned with pillars of hewn stone, under a cupola in form of an imperial crown, balustrated on each side at the top. The fore part has two wings, on each side of which are two turrets; that towards the north was built by King James V. whose name it bears in letters of gold, and that towards the south (as well as all the rest,) by King Charles II. whereof Sir William Bruce was architect.

The inner court is very stately, all of freestone, well hewed, with a colonade round it; from whence are entries into the several apartments; but above all, the long gallery is very remarkable, being adorned with the pictures of all the Scots Kings, from Fergus I. done by masterly hands. This served as lodging room for our soldiers upon straw, as were most of the other rooms.

The adjoining park belonging to this abbey

before mentioned, is about four miles in circumference; but what is very odd, there is neither deer nor tree in it; and though it be very mountainous, affords good pasture for cattle, excepting the mighty craggy rock, near half a mile to the top, called Arthur's seat, from Arthur the British King, who they say, used to view the adjacent country from thence.

This Palace, or Abbey and Park, are a sunk-way for debtors. Close to this Abbey is a neat Physic Garden, abounding with great variety of curious plants, with stoves, under the direction of Doctor Charles Alston, the present Botanical Professor, a most learned and curious gentleman. Next and lastly, is the College or University, which stands near the Potterrow Port; it consists of three courts, two lower, and one higher, equal to the other two, these courts are encompassed with neat buildings, for the use of such students as please to lodge in them; for they do not live in common, nor are they obliged to reside, but only to attend their classes at certain hours. There is a high tower over the great gate, looking to the city.

The fortune of this city hath in former ages been very variable and inconstant; sometimes it was subject to the Scots, and otherwhiles to the English, who inhabited the east parts of Scotland, until it became wholly under the Scots dominions, about the year 960, when the English being overpowered, and quite oppressed by the Danes, were enforced to quit all their interest here, as unable to grapple with two such potent enemies.

Edinburgh is certainly a fine city, and I believe can boast of the highest houses in Europe; notwithstanding, it has its faults, and these very great, meaning its nastiness, which is composed of excrements in all parts of the town; and in arriving about seven o'clock, before the excrements are swept away from the doors, it stinks intolerably; for which I believe it exceeds all parts of the world. For after ten o'clock in the evening, it is fortune favours you, if a chamber-pot, with excrements, &c. is not thrown on your head, if you are walking the streets; it is then not a little diversion to a stranger to hear all passers by, cry out with a loud voice, sufficient to reach to the tops of the houses, (which are generally

six or seven stories high,) in the front of the High Street. Hoad yare Hoand, i. e. hold your hand, and means, do not throw till I am past.

Every staircase is called a turnpike or land, with the addition of some name, to distinguish it from another: as for example, Hold your hand in Blackfryar's Land; this with variation, is the common cry all over the streets at ten o'clock at night and after. At first when I came here, and enquiring out various people, (not then knowing there was cadies, i. e. boys on purpose to direct and shew people's houses,) they sometimes directed me to some close or wynd, as they call all their alleys, and then to such a turnpike, which in their English, is a staircase. I found with the greatest difficulty the persons I wanted; for every family of the best rank generally have but one floor, some only half a floor, and others less. The gentry take the first and second, &c. and the poor mount on high.

The women here use the Scots plaid about their heads and shoulders, exactly of the shape, and worn after the same manner with the

Flemmingers veils; only these are of different colours made of worsted, and the foreigners always black silk; these are very good coversluts, and serve to hide the nastiness of their undress,—great numbers of the ladies of Edinburgh are very handsome, light haired and fair complexions with freckles; along the streets they have a noble walk and erect deportment. You must at the same time understand that Edinburgh is to Scotland what London is to England, where all the beauties of the distant counties come for education; which makes their number seem much more than otherwise it would be. They are also very industrious, and take great pride in having most part of their clothes the product of their own working; they are great admirers of white thread stockings, and shewing them upon their legs; but what is still better, they make them themselves; for it is a very great rarity to see a Scotch woman sit idle; nay, over the tea table they are generally at work, either upon their thread to make their linen or plaids, or else knitting themselves stockings or gloves, most curious and fine; a piece of indus-

try that our English ladies take no care after; but more the pity, and their men on the contrary live as idle.

Our whole army expects to-morrow (his Royal Highness commanding,) to march against the rebels, who are destroying every thing they can lay hands on about Falkirk, where the battle happened; and it is thought there will be a famine in the country soon, unhappy, of consequence, must our troops be, in going after these rebels, if we can get nothing to eat, but what we must be supplied with from England. But, however, we are all in high spirits, by means of his Royal Highness's presence, who also gives new life to the soldiers, and we want nothing but to meet with our enemy speedily.

Three fourths of Edinburgh are supposed to be Jacobites, and those of the town who pretend to be staunch whigs, ever tell us so: And the ladies in general are in love with the pretender's son's person, and wear white breast knots and ribbons in his favour, in all their private assemblies. We are too, most miserably accommodated, and meet with innumerable

hardships, from the inclemency of the weather. Thus it is in the Lowlands, and what then must we expect in the Highlands, which we think soon to approach. I am quite tired with writing, so end,

Your most humble servant, &c.

EDINBURGH,
Jan. 30, 1746.

LETTER VI.

SIR,

I set out with the army, January 31st, and passed through Leith, a mile from Edinburgh, a sea-port town, large for this country, situated on both sides the river Leith; over which is a stately stone bridge, to which ships of burthen may come, and at high water lay their sides close to the shore. Here is a very fine quey, well wharfed up with stone and fenced with piles; at the mouth of the harbour is a very long well built pier or head, which runs out beyond the land a great way, and defends the entrance into the harbour from being filled up with sand, as it would otherwise be, when the wind blows hard at north east.

There are also ranges of piles or break-walls, as the seamen call them, on the other side of the harbour, all which are kept in good repair; and by this means the harbour is preserved

and kept open, in spite of a flat shore, and a large swell of the sea. The Firth is here seven miles across to Kinghorn, on the other side, where are Ferry boats, for men and horse, passing every tide. Formerly this town was strongly fortified by one Dessy, a Frenchman, for the security of Edinburgh; after which great numbers of people flocked hither, and in a short time, from a mean village, it grew to a large town.

In the reign of our King Harry the Eighth, the sufferings and calamities both of it and its neighbours were grievous and inexpressible, being both burnt and plundered by Sir John Dudley, Viscount Leslie, Lord High Admiral of England, who came hither with a puissant army, and broke down the Pier, burning every stick thereof, and took away all the Scots ships that were fit to serve him; which kind of execution was done likewise at Dunbar.

Afterwards, when Francis, king of France had taken to wife, Mary, Queen of Scots, the Frenchmen, who in hopes and conceit had already devoured Scotland, and began now to gape for England, A. D. 1560, strengthened it again with new fortifications; but Queen

Elizabeth being solicited by the Nobles who had embraced the protestant religion, to side with them, by her wisdom and prowess so effected the matter, that the French were enforced to return into their own country, and all their fortifications were laid level with the ground; and Scotland hath ever since been freed from the French, and Leith hath become a very opulent and flourishing Port for Edinburgh.

After leaving this Town, we have a beautiful prospect of the City and Castle of Edinburgh on our left, where the whole City appeared at this view, not unlike a Castle in relation to the height of the houses, and their building a top. From hence we next came to Queensferry, a small fishing town, situated close to the Forth shore, supposed to be so called from Saint Margaret, Queen to King Malcolm Canmore, as the shortest passage over the Forth to Dunfermline, where she resided much, and began to build a monastery.

Here is always a speedy passage over the Firth, and only two miles in breadth, (which at Leith is seven, and besides, obliged to wait the wind and tide.) In the middle of the Firth,

just opposite this village, you have a small Island with the remains of an ancient Castle upon it. Here we have a fine flat corn country along the banks of the Firth, of which we have a constant view on our right; but on the other side, called Fifeshire, you see a vast ridge of high mountains.

In our road from this last town to Burrowstowness, we travel along the banks of the Firth; and in our way pass by one of the noblest seats in Scotland, called Hopeton House; it is composed of a large front with two wings, (somewhat like Buckingham House.) One wing makes the stables, and the other his library; its being situated upon a rising ground, and near the banks of the Forth, makes it command a most delightful prospect along that river, and the adjacent country.

Burrowstowness is a long straggling town, consisting only of one straggling street, which is extended along the shore, close to the water; it is said to produce the best seamen in the Firth, who are very good pilots to the coast of Holland, the Baltic, and the coast of Norway, to which places they drive a great trade.

From hence we turn to our left, and in about

five or six miles march, we come to Linlithgow, vulgarly Lithgow, noted for the noblest King's Palace in Scotland, and a grand Church, (which stands upon a level with the Palace, and is a curious work of fine stone) and a lake plentifully stocked with fish, from which lake it seems to derive its name; for Lin, in the British language, signifies a Lake. This Town is a royal burgh, well built, (for this country) and is furnished with conduits, which furnish water to the inhabitants, and with a stately Town-house for the meeting of the gentry and citizens, and with a harbour at Blackness.

The King's house before mentioned stands upon a rising ground, which runs almost in the middle of the Loch, and looks like an amphitheatre; having terras walks, (as it were) and a descent from them; but upon the top where the Castle stands it is plain. This Palace has apartments like Towers at the four corners; and in the midst of the Court is a stately fountain, adorned with several curious statues, the water whereof rises to a good height. The Church of St Michaels makes a part of this building, and is a wing on the right hand of

the first Court, as the proper offices make the left, but is now much in ruins.

This town is noted for a great linen manufacture; and the water of the lake here, so extraordinary for bleaching or whitening of linen cloth, that a vast deal of it is brought hither from other parts of the country for that purpose.

Our army was without the town,-drawn up in order of battle, expecting the rebels would stand us; but it proved a false alarm, for in truth the rebels were nearer Stirling at this time, and preparing to get from thence as fast as they could. "When we were drawn up in the field, we had a melancholy sight, for the Palace before described, was through some accident set on fire, and continued burning without any help for the contrary, when we marched off the field. From hence we came to Falkirk, but not without several false alarms; before we came to which place we pass by Calendar House, the seat of the Earl of Kilmarnock, the commander of the rebel Hussars; it is an old building of no great consequence, but has a noble fir-wood on the back-side, upon a hill.

Fronting this house, you have a vast space of flat ground, the Forth keeping its course in the middle, the prospect is most delightful and entertaining, by reason of the great number of gentlemen's seats situated on either side the banks of the Firth. These houses are of white stone, and the roof with blue slate, which make a most agreeable glistening in sunshine weather, which we then had. About a mile from Callendar House we enter Falkirk, which town is not so big as Lithgow, it is a burgh of barony, situated upon a rising ground. This town is famous for the noble battle which was fought here between King Edward the first and the Scots; wherein were slain no less than two thousand men.

Just out of this town we encamped Feb. 1, and remained one night under our tents, and cold lodgings we had, for it was a hard frost. We were now pretty sensible of the hardships we had endured for several days past, when we could get neither victuals nor drink for our money; the rebels having consumed all the provisions, and had just left the town as we entered, flying before the Duke with great confusion.

We here found most of our wounded men,

whom they had made prisoners in the late action, which they in their retreat had been obliged to leave behind them. A little before we reached this town, we had a view of Stirling Castle, at about nine Scots miles distance, situated on a vast high hill. We now hear the rebels have left Stirling with great precipitation, and passed the Forth about four miles above the town (for one arch of the bridge was blown up by General Blackeney's order, so they could not pass over it) and without taking the Castle, which they were always sure of in their own thoughts.

After decamping, we left Falkirk, and hastened to Stirling, which we had in full view, at four miles distance in our way thither; we passed by the place where the late battle of Falkirk happened, which, curiosity tempted me to spend some time in remarking; and I met with a countryman just on the spot, who lived close by, was an eye witness, and gave me a history. We also passed by Torr-wood, which served as a harbour for the rebels before the late battle. It is chiefly composed of firs and beach.

We expected to meet with some lurking rebels now here, but did not. From hence the

town of Stirling made a beautiful appearance, being built just like Edinburgh, all up a hill ; the Castle making the top of the town. Just before we came to this town, there is a small village called St Ninians, the kirk of which the rebels had made their magazine, and in it the inhabitants told us was contained near six thousand weight of powder, which in their precipitate flight they blowed up ; the report of which we heard upon our march near Falkirk. They set fire to it by discharging a musket into the powder.

There was three men ordered to perform this operation, but the first firing did, and the church gave a terrible shock and destroyed several of the rebels, who were the actors of this tragedy, and nine or eleven of the town's people were also buried in its ruins ; which our men dug out for the sake of their clothes, while we halted at Stirling. Its great shock also broke all the windows in this village, so that we thought at first sight, they were so many bawdy houses, till we understood the cause. Many of the windows also in Stirling suffered, with their neighbouring town or suburbs. Stirling was at this time evacuated by the rebels,

they having left it in great confusion, and was now entirely filled with the King's forces; and our regiment coming in last (we being an escort to the train) we could get no quarters and hardly victuals. I was scarce ever in more distress, till providence assisted me very accidentally. The rebels' efforts towards taking the castle had proved all in vain; their batteries they had raised were all beaten down by the firing from the castle, and their men in vast numbers killed; their cannon (several of which were sixteen and eighteen pounders) drove from their batteries and dismounted, and their muzzles the sides beat together by two or three cannon balls, which had hit upon different parts of the circle, by the skilfulness of our marksmen in the Castle.

The rebels then finding their mighty efforts all in vain, and the Duke hastening after them, hurried away leaving all their cannon behind, and many other things; and the time our men halted here, which was two days, they were continually digging in the trenches to find dead men for their clothes, sand bags, &c. others seeking out where cannon balls had razed the earth, then they dug for them, and by these

means they get much money in selling them; which made it a sort of Carnival all over the town; this money making them first drunk and then mad.

There was continually great numbers of the rebels brought in to the Duke, who had hid themselves in holes and corners, and who had not a timely notice of their brethren leaving their quarters. Some of these, our men as soon as taken, stripped off their clothes, and dressed themselves up in the captive Highlander's with their targets, &c. Their strutting about in this manner made a very comical appearance, and was very diverting. Whole companies of the Irish Brigades had deserted from the rebels, and delivered themselves up to his Royal Highness.

The great street in this town looks very grand, and the houses are exceedingly high, so that they approach in height very near to those at Edinburgh, and is esteemed equally strong, being built on a vast high rock. The works are capable of mounting more cannon, and there is a battery that commands the bridge, which is of the utmost importance, and seems to have been the main end and purpose for which it was built.

The walls, with a variety of casemates, and all the out-works are very firm, and seemingly in good condition. It appears also in every respect, a very grand and magnificent structure; the architecture is noble and strong, several of the buildings within it are faced with wreathed pillars, consisting of various emblems, in curious ancient carving.

Upon the bastions on the north-side of the Castle, we had a most agreeable prospect over the valley, and of the meanders, turnings, or reaches of the river Forth, which river runs very near the Castle, and has a vast extensive flat land on each side its banks. Here are three double reaches, which makes six returns together, and each of them about six Scots miles in length, and as the bows are almost equal in breadth as the reaches are for length, its makes the figure complete.

This beautiful winding course gave me infinite satisfaction for a long time to behold; at the same time I thought it excelled every thing of the kind I had ever seen. It continues from a little below the great bridge at Stirling to Alloway, the seat of the Earl of Marr. The form of this winding may be conceived by the

length of the way, for it is twenty-four miles from Stirling to Alloway by water, and hardly four miles by land. Adjoining to the Castle, were formerly large gardens, the figure of the walks and grass plots are still plainly to be seen. The bridge of Stirling is a very noble building, consisting of four very large arches, with watch-towers on each side; one of which being blown up, we were obliged to stay till it was rebuilt with boards, which was done in two days.

We had here fine prospects both east and west; eastward we could plainly see the castle of Edinburgh, and the hill called Arthur's Seat; and westward we could see Dumbarton Castle; to the northward we saw Dumblain, and the field of battle called Sheriff-muir. From Stirling our first day's journey was to Dumblain, a pleasant little town, situated on the bank of the river Leith or Taich: It was made a Bishoprick by King David the First; and the ruins of the Bishop's and Canon's houses are still to be seen.

Here our army was cantoned, and in all the adjacent villages, situated always at the foot of a mountain, consisting of three, six, eight, and

ten houses each. In coming hither we passed over Stirling-bridge, and began to ascend those mighty and dreadful mountains called the Highlands, which we always had in view at Stirling, and which we so often dreaded to ascend.

From hence we passed through several windings of the river Allen, which fall into the Firth at Stirling; and on our right passed by Sheriff-muir, where the battle with the rebels was fought in the year 1715. From thence we came to Methel, a small village, and then passed by (at some distance) Drummond-Castle, the seat of the Duke of Perth, situated on the banks of the Een; about two miles further was Crieff, twelve miles north of Stirling, a small village about the bigness of Dumblain, where we were cantoned as before.

Here we understood the rebels had left this place, the day before part of our army entered it, and had divided themselves into three separate corps, the clans over the Tay bridge, towards their hill again; the Lowlanders of Bamff and Angus-shire, are gone toward Dunkeld, with four covered waggons, and seven pieces of cannon; and the person called Lord

John Drummond, with all the Irish and other troops that came from France, are gone for Aberdeen they give out.

From Crieff, our next day's march was for Perth; and it proved a very long one and very bad roads, but now and then we had agreeable fir-woods, which are mighty solitary and amusing, and are the only artificial beauty of these mountainous places, being always planted very close and regular, and afford an entertaining scene to a wearied traveller. About three miles before we came to Perth, we pass by Hunting-town, a seat of the Duchess of Athol's, having fir-tree woods on every side; but we had not a sight of Perth till we came within half a mile of it, because of its lying in a hollow.

Posterity has named it from a Church founded in honour of St John, St John's town; and in the English in the heat of the war between the Bruces and the Baliols, fortified it with large bulwarks, the greatest part of which the Scots afterwards demolished; it is nevertheless a neat little city, pleasantly situated between two greens which they call the Inches, and serve for bleaching their linen cloth, of which they have a great manufacture here.

It has three long Streets, and many cross ones with an old wall in ruins, surrounding every side, excepting that which is bordered by the famous river Tay, the biggest in all Scotland; by which it is furnished every tide with commodities from the sea, in their light vessels, which come up to a handsome key, joining to the town. Perth is the second town in Scotland for dignity; near it stood anciently the town of Berth, which being overflowed by an inundation of the Tay, occasioned the building of this where it now stands. The town is well supplied with all sorts of sea-fish, and from the river prodigious quantities of salmon, and extremely good, which they carry to Edinburgh, and to all the towns where they have no salmon, and barrel up great quantities for exportation.

Here is several ancient houses in this town, and about a mile distant on the other side the Tay, I saw the famous Palace or monastery of Scone, extending two hundred feet in the front, and has been honoured with the Coronation of all the Kings of Scotland, ever since Kenneth, who having hardly made a general slaugh-

ter of the Picts, placed a stone here, inclosed in a wooden chair for the Inauguration of the Kings of Scotland. It was brought out of Ireland into Argyleshire, and from thence hither; but was carried away by the victorious King Edward the first, and placed in Westminster Abbey, where it now is.

The rebels, when they marched from this town, left thirteen piece of iron cannon, about eight and twelve pounders nailed up; and they threw into the river fourteen swivel guns, lately belonging to His Majesty's Sloop, the Hazard, which were taken out again the morning we arrived here. They also threw a great quantity of cannon balls into the river.

After staying here a day and two nights, the next day being the eighth of February, two detachments of five hundred foot each, were ordered forwards, one to Dunkeld, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Sir Andrew Agnew, with one hundred and twenty Argyleshire men added thereto, the other under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Leighton, to Castle Menzie, a mile on the other side Tay Bridge; with the first of which it happened to be my lot to march. The rest of

the army remained at Perth, in order to rest the regiments of foot after the great fatigue they have undergone. We set out of Perth for Dunkeld early in the morning, it snowing very hard, and arrived there at four o'clock in the afternoon.

In this journey we had a most agreeable variety. We were now a-going over the hill, as they called it, but proved to be of the plural number; for no sooner had we gone over one, a high mountain, and into a pleasant valley, but another hill higher presented itself for our next labour. Between, and upon the declivity of these hills, we had most solitary fir woods, all regularly planted, and oftentimes a perfect sugar-loaf shaped mount was chosen for this purpose, which, was it in a Roman Catholic country, no place would be more acceptable for the fixing of a crucifix, or Saint to worship. After you have passed a ridge of mountains, and come into a valley, you are sure of meeting a most agreeable river with purling streams, occasioned by large rock stones lying in every part, and the river in most places being exceeding shallow, so that the stones are frequently higher than the water; the sides of

the banks being as often lined with the same rocky substance, make the stream glide more swiftly.

There happens frequently to be a confused and vast number of these craggy rocks lying in different parts of the river; where these happen it seems to threaten a stoppage to the stream; but nature by this obstruction, collects a vast quantity of water, and forces its way with a violent current, which cascade, together with its noise, gives a person disposed to solitude a most agreeable harmony; but with all these pleasing varieties, yet we endure great fatigue and hunger; for when we have overcome all the difficulties in ascending these mountains, and are frequently wet and cold with the piercing winds, and our journey is over, we are then at a loss for both bed and nourishment.

The rebels who have just passed before us have always eat up and destroyed every thing for sustenance. We did not see Dunkeld till we came just upon it, it then seemed to be a very neat and most agreeable small village, but enclosed with most high mountains on every side, having the forementioned beautiful

river Tay winding almost round it, and is very broad, so that we are always obliged to be ferried over to get into the Town. Here is two ferries for this purpose at different ends of the town, where are boats for men and horse always in readiness; at either of which places the river is exceeding deep, and the water looks quite black at a distance.

This Town by King David was adorned with an Episcopal See, and on account of the name, is looked upon by most as a town of the Caledonians, and those persons interpret it the Hill of Hazels, who will have it to take the name from the hazels of the Caledonian Forest; it is surrounded with pleasant woods at the foot of the Grampian Hills, on the north side of Tay. It is the chief Market Town of the Highlands.

The Duke of Athol has a noble Seat, and newly built in this town: There was also formerly a beautiful and magnificent Cathedral Church, dedicated to St Columba, the seat of a Bishop, whose chapter or prebendaries were Culdees or Black Monks; but they were dissolved at the Reformation, and most part of

the church is now in ruins. There is at present a most remarkable crack, all up, and through the building of the steeple, which is of stone, and which in painting would make a most entertaining landscape. The Duke's house, and this church makes the greatest part of the town. The gardens here belonging to the Duke of Athol, are all of nature's forming.

You have here variety of mounts and flats, adorned with statues, and a neat green house; as also a handsome stove, with many curious plants in it, such as pines, apples, torch, thistles, oranges, lemons, &c. &c. &c. and several curious coffee trees, that thrive vastly well, and had ripe fruit, now in February. The Highland houses here-abouts are very oddly built, and look most miserable and desolate, they being composed of clods of peat, stones, and broom. As to chimnies, they are little acquainted with them; there is sometimes a little hole left open in the top, for the smoke's exit; otherwise it is in the end, and most frequently the door performs this office. Nay, what is more odd, in coming into this town, I saw in one house a chimney made of a cart

wheel, and out of the hollow for the axle, passed the smoke.

As to their way of living, it is as odd, being chiefly on oat meal, boiled up in various forms, with water, like hasty-pudding; we used to mix it with milk or ale, and so eat it. Their bread is oatmeal and water made into thin cakes; their method of making these bannocks or oat cakes, is by kneading the oat-meal with water to a paste, then flatting it with the hand, (by the help of dry meal,) to less than half an inch thickness; it is laid dry upon a girdle iron, to bake over the fire.' The girdle-iron here is a thin iron plate, of different sizes, but for ordinary it is about two feet in diameter; this is supported by a trevet with three legs, and it is set upon the hearth, and a fire made underneath, as occasion shall require; they are also frequently turned, till sufficiently baked, (in the Bishoprick of Durham, they have these plates, but are hung upon a trammel, by means of a girdle-handle.)

When oatmeal is dear, they make them of barley-meal, and ale instead of water; which in every other thing is performed after the former manner, and by some are more es-

teemed than the others (with the oatmeal) thinking it not so hot for the blood.

These cakes are made and kept in quantities by the better sort; and for tea we had them warmed before the fire, which is soon done, and then buttered, and so are agreeable enough.

They have generally two apartments in their houses, (meaning the common people,) by means of a slight partition, one end they live in themselves, having a fire in the middle; and chaff of corn, or heather is their bed; the other end is for their oxen, calves, &c. which are exceeding small. A full grown ox is seldom bigger than one of our calves of a year old: The smell of the cattle's dung (which is generally very thick about their houses,) and their peat fire, I believe, keeps them in health, but not free from the itch, which is as common as their oatmeal; and their better sort of people are rarely free from this malady, which they seldom mind to cure any other way than by their dumb musick; (they having their instruments always about them) and when the spirit moves them, which is most frequent, they are very dexterous in playing both with their arms

and fingers, nay, their whole bodies would very often move.

You may think this gave us not a little diversion; but at the same time, we had great fear, lest they should present us with a fiddle. The Duke of Athol's house, at Dunkeld, made a strong-hold for our detachment; and here we stayed several days, but not without frequent alarms from the rebels. After leaving this town, we came for Blair in Athol, another of the Duke's seats, and is called Blair Castle, a much older and larger house than the former, having a pleasant small river running close by it, which, by means of sluices, is formed into a pond quite in the front of the house, which is six stories high, and a prison in appearance, having the windows covered with iron bars, and walls five feet thick.

This house is not so agreeably situated as the former, though somewhat like it, only having a much larger plain about it, and has vast high mountains on every side, but a greater distance from the house. The gardens here are also not so agreeable as the others, nor has it any green houses, but has some curious statues, which the other wants; such as

Hercules, a Diana, Bacchus, &c. and has also a temple of fame, filled on every side with busts of the ancient philosophers and poets, the Duke himself being placed in the middle, gilt upon lead. He has also English cattle, such as oxen and sheep, which thrive very well, and English servants to attend them.

The town itself consists of a few peat houses, according to the former description, excepting the minister's house, one pretty good change or publick house, and a poor old kirk; but the pews are all broken down, and the doors left open, so consequently full of dirt; the minister, however, preaches in it once a week an erse sermon. In coming this last day s journey, which is twenty measured miles, (which the stones upon the road shew, fixed there for that purpose by the present Duke of Athol,) we still come into a more mountainous country, and the variety is still the greater, (having plenty of frost and snow,) and in turning out of the road about a mile from Dunkeld, upon the river Almond, (being a branch of the Tay,) there is the most wonderful cascade, caused by rocks, that ever I saw. I believe it is near thirty yards high, and is called the Rumbling

Brig; for it makes a surprising noise; and close by it there is two rocks over the rocks which meet together, by which means it makes a natural bridge. The country people that live near it, to make passing over it the easier, have covered it with clods of peat and sticks, it being the only bridge they have on the river, and when you stand on this bridge, the fall of water is so great, and near twenty yards before you, yet it will wet you all over, like smoke and rain mixed, which ascends from out of this bottomless river, by means of the constant fall of water on high, which they say has been frequently plummed, but could never find a bottom.

We travelled greatest part of this way upon the banks of the famous and deep river Tay, lying in a hollow, or valley, having the most high mountains on either side; and in about fourteen miles, come to the pass of Killiecrankie, which is certainly a place the most wonderful, and contains the greatest variety I ever saw.

The rebels going just before us, had spoiled the road all along this by digging holes, and locking up other parts with large rock stones;

they also broke up one arch of a ridge which we must necessarily pass; there we expected to meet them, but did not, they being nine or ten miles distance, which we afterwards heard. Near this pass of Killiecrankie, we have on every side mountains so exceeding high, that they seem to be even with the clouds, and all covered with snow, it being a very hard frost at this time, and snowed great part of our journey. The cold was also extream, we scarce could bear it; now and then we saw three or four houses together, built of clods of peat and stone, after the former manner; but we saw no young men, they being all gone with the rebels as we conjectured.

We have now a continual view of rocks, mountains, woods, plains, flats cultivated, and rivers. And on the mountains we saw frequently great herds of cattle, such as oxen, sheep and goats. This pass of Killiecrankie, is situated at the foot of a vast mountain, near a mile long. Next, there is a river called the Timel, which divides it from other mountains still higher, on the other side, which are covered with woods. The road through it is very narrow and dangerous to retreat for the river,

which is close to you in a vast hollow. From the woody mountains, here run frequent streams of the purest water, which are abstracted now by the hard frost, and makes most romantic winter appearances, by the congealed streams of icicles, which hang pendalous over the rocky banks of these rivers. I staid at Blair Castle in Athol near a month, in which time our detachment plundered all the houses which were concerned with the rebels for five or six miles compass. The most noted were the Lady Ludd, a sister of Lord Nairn's, Lady Fascally of Blairfettidy, several Robinsons and Stuarts, &c.

I believe most of the whole country about here deserved the same treatment; for I fancy there were few that were not rebelliously inclined. We got plenty of oxen, sheep, goats, and horses; also plenty of forage, and oatmeal, bedding, &c. otherwise I believe we should all have been starved. The first week of our stay here we had a hard frost with much snow; then came on a great thaw and wind; immediately after that came a frost again; these sudden changes, and cold windy weather, and by reason of keeping our men so closely confin-

ed in Blair Castle, as two hundred and one hundred in every room, breathing in the most nasty scents, which arise from one and the other lying upon straw, almost brought a pestilence among them ; so that three, four, and five were brought out every day, most extreme ill into the hospital, which was the Duke's stables ; so that our number of sick increased to sixty in three weeks time.

They were generally at first taken with a most violent headach, and pains all over their limbs, so that their use was entirely lost, and always attended with a violent burning fever, which mostly first arose with a cold shivering ; in many the pain settled in the side and became violent plurisies ; others the fever broke out in eruptions all over the body, and many with these symptoms had a spitting of blood. Fluxes and dissenteries were also common.

From hence I rode back again post to Perth, and after leaving that place, I entered a new country, that I had not before seen, i. e. Fife-shire, and travelled over some very high mountains till I came to Kinross, ten Scots miles from Perth. I was frequently obliged to alight from my horse and walk, in order to ascend

and descend several of these steep mountains. Kinross is a small market town, but remarkable for the famous Loch Leven (just by) above ten miles in circumference, abounding with pike and trout, which afforded me a noble dinner; in the middle of which is an Island, upon which are the ruins of an antient castle, where Mary Quen of Scots was imprisoned. Out of this loch flows a river which bears the same name, and empties itself into the Firth at Leven.

Between the town and the lake, is a pleasant plain, where a stately house hath been built by Sir William Bruce, the Wren of North Britain, and at present belongs to Sir John Hope Bruce, bart. which for the goodness of stone, the curious architecture, and the avenues, gardens, and inclosures, together with the pleasant prospect of the loch and the castle, gives place to few seats in Scotland.

From hence I passed through a fine pleasant country, abounding with corn, coals, and pigeons, and came to Inverkeithing, an ancient walled town, with a harbour for shipping, and crossed over from North-ferry to Queensferry, two miles by water. At Queensferry I again

took horse, and had a pleasant ride for seven miles to Edinburgh. The method of riding post in this country is, that you have a horse for yourself, and a man runs on before as a guide, and to bring the horse back again; for both which you pay only two-pence per mile. Some of these fellows will hold running for a whole day, as fast as you can well ride; and a dram of whisky always quickens his pace. While our detachment was at Dunkeld, we were informed that the rebels were about Blair in Athole, with their Pretender, who they told us had been out frequently a hunting and fowling; but upon our approach they left that place, after having taken several of the Duke of Athole's large English oxen, and sheep, and many other things that they needed, and were gone for the Ruthven of Badenoch, twenty miles farther north, in the road to Inverness; of which we were more particularly informed by some countrymen returning from Dalnacardock, who had been carrying baggage for the rebels. That a few days before, about one thousand of the clans, with about forty gentlemen on horseback, forty baggage horses, together with all the prisoners carried from

Falkirk, who were in a miserable condition, (and several officers that were very fat, who could not keep up with their pace, they forced along, not allowing them horses, although many of them wanted shoes and stockings, at the same time,) arrived at Dalnacardock in their way towards the north; that the day after, their artillery, with about eight cart load of baggage, was carried off from Blair, and that it was given out that they were driving to Ruthven in Badenoch.

I hear since I have been in Edinburgh, that they have burnt our barracks at Ruthven, and proceeded further. Their other parties are said to lye from Strathbogie to the Spey side, and extend beyond Inverness; the news amongst some, are, that their number amount to about ten thousand, others more. But the Jacobite party would enlarge them again, and do invent news every day, which consist of the greatest falsities, but we give no ear to them. We have had such bad weather lately, that it was impossible for an army to live in the field; and the rivers being by this means impassable, has detained his Royal Highness the Duke and army so long at Aberdeen; but

now we expect to hear of his march very soon; the weather being just changed for the better. We soon expect to hear of some happy event over the rebellious crew, the disturbers of our peace. In the meantime, adieu.

EDINBURGH,
March 16, 1746.

LETTER VII.

Sir,

After three weeks stay in Edinburgh, I set out, March 20th, for my journey to the army at Aberdeen, and crossed the Forth at Leith, seven miles to Kinghorn, a straggling dirty town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen and hirers, (people that keep horses to let) for these Kinghorn hirers are known all over Scotland for their impudence and impositions, as well as their skippers. In our passage we saw great numbers of porpusses swimming about the Firth, which the people here shoot, and having brought to shore, boil their fat into train oil, as they do whales and several other great fish, which they sometimes meet with hereabouts.

Our company got here very good entertainment; we also hired horses here for Dundee, and had guides, who also brought back the

horses. From Kinghorn we travel along the sands of the sea-shore six miles, and pass through the villages of Kirkcaldy, Dysart, Weems, Buckhaven, and so to Leven. These villages are chiefly inhabited by fishermen, and coal miners, they digging vast quantities of coal hereabouts, and at Kirkcaldy, even close to the very sea, at the west end of the town; and where one would think the tide should make it impossible to work them. They also have several salt-pans hereabout, for boiling and making salt.

Having crossed the river, where it disembogues itself into the sea, we leave a large promontory of land on our right, and come to the Cooper in Fife, the shire town, most pleasantly situated in a valley upon the banks of the river Eden, surrounded with plenty of tall trees, which makes the town look very rural at a small distance. We got very good entertainment here at a widow's, called Cooper of Cooper, and good fires to dry us, for it had rained very hard all this journey.

After leaving this town we pass two small rivers, and over a large hill, which having descended we arrive at the banks of the Firth of Tay,

(we had hitherto a pleasant and plentiful country, as to corn, &c. but trees you see none) where we hired boats and ferryed over to Dundee, which is three miles broad, and the current is exceeding strong, so that in bad weather it is counted a very dangerous passage. At Dundee the people were very disaffected, for it was with the utmost difficulty we could get fresh horses, although we were ordered express to the Duke.

Dundee is situated near the Tay's mouth, to which it is joined by a causeway or walk, well paved with flat freestone; and roots of trees are planted on each side of the walk, which makes it very agreeable. The name seems to be derived from Dun, a hill, and the river Tay, on the north side whereof it is situated, it is a town of note, good trade, and well built, has two very long and large streets, with a large market place in the middle, said to be the largest and fairest in Scotland, except Aberdeen. This town stands in a pleasant plain; and besides the advantages just now mentioned, hath two churches, and a harbour for ships of burthen. The inhabitants are generally rich, and those that fall to

decay have a large hospital provided for them. The great church was formerly collegiate, and a very large building; but part of it was demolished in the civil war, when this town was stormed and plundered by Cromwell, and the English army.

The tower upon this church is a handsome square building, large, ancient, and very high, and is a good ornament to the town. We found great plenty of fish here, such as salmon, codds, haddocks, &c. and pretty well cooked at the Sutherlands arms, where they keep a man cook. After waiting four hours, we got horses, but many had no bridles, which were supplied by halters, with a large wooden bit under the chin.

After leaving Dundee, we pass by an old Port, called Brochtycrag, about a mile distant upon the banks of the Firth of Tay, which was formerly defended by a garrison of English for many months together; when out of an earnest desire for a perpetual peace, they sued for a marriage between Mary of Scotland and Edward the Sixth of England, and upon promise thereof, demanded the performance by

force of arms, but the garrison at length abandoned it.

We are now travelling through the county of Angus, chiefly upon the sands of the sea coast, where we have a most delightful and constant prospect of the sea, till we came to Aberbrothock, commonly called Arbroath, by contraction, lying open to the sea. It is a royal burgh with a harbour, very famous for the ruins of the greatest abbey in Scotland, and which still looks exceeding grand at a distance.

It was of old, a place consecrated to religion by King William, in honour of saint Thomas of Canterbury, and endowed by him with large revenues. Here he lies interred, and has a stately monument. Here also is a famous mineral water, which is very much frequented for various diseases. It is a very neat small town pleasantly situated, and where we found good entertainment at one Bruces, at the Cow and Calf. Their chief manufacture here is thread, for which they have several mills to wind it by, of curious contrivance, much resembling some of the silk machines at Derby; the thread made here passes for Dundee thread, the most noted in Scotland.

After leaving Arbroath, and travelling eight miles farther, through exceeding bad roads, we came to Montrose (after having crossed another ferry, upon the river South Esk, at the very mouth of which is Montrose) that is the Mount of Roses, a town antiently called Celurca (risen out of the ruins of another of the same name, and situated between the two Esks,) the town is well situated for trade, and has a good harbour.

Here we had a view of a French man of war, wrecked, that brought over Lord John Drummond, occasioned by one of our man of war pursuing her. Montrose makes a fine prospect from the ferry, and lies very near to the sea; it consists of a long street, and another shorter at the end of it. Here is also a pretty good kirk, and the street is very broad and well paved; but the people here were very disaffected, and used us ill, in not providing horses; we waited here half a day before we could get any, and those we then got were so bad that it was with misery we rode them; and to find one that had two shoes, was a rarity; and we were forced to accept of halters for bridles, as before at Dundee.

94422

After leaving Montrose, about a mile and a half, we cross another small ferry called the North Esk, but an exceeding rapid stream; we were obliged to ride our horses full against it, otherwise they could not have withstood it; from whence we cross through a very bad country to Bervie, a miserable small place, chiefly inhabited by fishermen: here we put up at the provost's house, a good honest old fellow, whose face showed that he lived. His wife told us she had brought out wine to present when the Duke and army came by, but could get none of her neighbours to back her. We were here first obliged to eat oat-cakes in this journey, which was a great hardship to several of our unexperienced travellers. Most of these small villages upon the sea coast, live only by fishing and smuggling.

From Bervie, we came to Stonehive, a small sea-port town, lying quite in a hollow, so that we did not see it till suddenly we fell into it. We put up here to lodge at a doctor's, named Lawson, who kept a public house; his wife was lame, and he, none of the wisest of his profession; but had great quantities of wormwood, sage, and other herbs, hanging up in the

room where we supped; the dust of which diffused itself amongst our victuals, and gave it no small relish.

These towns being situated by the sea side, and having generally a rivulet, or inlet of the sea, adds not a little to make an agreeable and useful habitation. From this last place, we have twelve short miles to Aberdeen; and within four or five miles of that city, we begin to have a most wretched bad country, producing only peat and barren land, even till we come to Aberdeen; but the road is paved, otherwise we should have most wretched travelling. About a mile before you come to the town, you have a most stately and neat bridge of stone, consisting of seven arches (built by Gawin Dunbar, then Bishop of this place) across the river Dee. We then travel along the banks of this river, and have a most delightful prospect of new Aberdeen, situated almost close to the sea-side. When we entered this town, it was with great difficulty we found a publick house, which they call change houses, there being but one sign in the whole town to notify such a place, though at the same time there is many of them in the place.

This city is placed in 57 degrees, 25 minutes, northern latitude, and is the capital of the Sheriffdom of Aberdeen, and the seat of the Sheriff, for trying of causes; and much exceeds the rest of the cities in the north of Scotland in bigness, trade, and beauty. The air is wholesome, and the inhabitants well bred. The river Dee runs along the back of the town, and is very broad, but hath many sands, so that it is almost dry at low tide. About half a mile from the town, the large shipping come up, and smaller craft come even with the town. You have here vast plenty of salmon and all other kinds of sea-fish; and here is great plenty of a sea-weed called dulse (mentioned by Mr Rae, in the second edition of his Synopsis, page 3.) which the poor pick off the rocks and sell about the town every day. The poor, and also the rich eat it by itself, and sometimes with vinegar. The streets are paved with a sort of flint and peebles, and the houses built of stones generally four stories high. The town consists of three or four good streets.

That called the broad street is the principal, and is really a fine street, and the houses state-

ly, considering where we are. Here is also a fine square market place, called the Castle Street, in the middle of which is an ancient and curious market cross, with many antique effigies all around it; and a little higher you have a very useful conduit with a spout on each side, always surrounded with people coming with pitchers for water.

There is in this broad place the tolbooth, just opposite the market cross; and is what every town has in Scotland, and serves for a prison, and stadhouse; here is two churches, but one is all in ruins, only some of the commandments are still remaining on the walls; but the Episcopal meeting house here, is the handsomest I have seen in Scotland, having a neat organ, and many other ornaments. The handsomest young ladies are generally attendants of those meeting houses, (as they call them here) and are generally esteemed as jacobites by the staunch whigs; but the greatest ornament of this city is its college, called the Mareshalian Academy, as being founded by George Keith, Earl Marshall, in the year 1693, which the city of Aberdeen hath very much adorned with several additional buildings, be-

sides a primary professor who is called principal.

It has four professors of philosophy, one of divinity, and one of mathematicks; and there is lately added a professor of physick. It has also a very good Library, founded by the city, enlarged by the gifts of several learned men, and well furnished with mathematical instruments. This College with that in the old town make one university, called the University of King Charles.

This city is built upon three hills, but the greatest part upon the highest. The outer parts are spread out upon the plain, from whence there is an easy access by an ascent every way. It had formerly a mint, as appears by silver coins stamped there, with this inscription, "Urbs Aberdeæ," which are still preserved in the closets of the curious. At the west end of this city is a little round hill, at the foot of which there breaks out a fountain of clear water, and in the middle another spring bubbles out, called the Aberdonian Spaw, as coming near the spaw-water in the bishoprick of Liege, both in taste and quality;

particularly concerning which, Dr William Barclay has wrote a treatise.

Their manufacture is chiefly in stockings, of which they make vast quantities all around the adjacent country; and every morning the poor bring in loads to sell about the town to merchants, who export them, some to London, but the most part go to Hamburgh or Holland; they are generally all white when they bring them in, and exceeding cheap; and the maid servant scours them by treading them in lye in a large tub, which gives the strangers great diversion, for by so doing they are obliged to expose their legs and thighs, by holding up their coats sometimes rather too high. It is great earnings when these poor wretches get two-pence per day that make them; so the merchant told me with whom I quartered.

They knit them all with wires, the most part plain, some ribbed, and vast quantities in squares, and with flourishes, which greatly please the Dutch; they have stockings here, in common for a shilling the pair to a guinea and a-half; and stockings have been made here to five guineas the pair. It is almost in-

credible what abundance of salmon they have here, and in all the rivers further north; a fish unknown to Pliny, (unless it was the Esox of the Rhine), as it is to this day to all parts of Italy, but very common and well known in those northern parts of Europe, being of a bright scarlet all within. They breed in Autumn in little rivers, and mostly in shallows, where they cover their spawn with sand; at which time they are so very poor and lean, that they are scarce any thing but bones.

Of that spawn, in the spring following, come a fry of small fish, which going to the sea, in a little time grow to their full bigness, and then making back again to the rivers which they were bred in, struggle against the force of the stream, and wherever any height obstructs their passage, they will with a jerk of their tail (cum saltu, from salio, to leap, whence probably they have the name of salmons), whip over, to the amazement of the spectators; and they keep themselves within these rivers till they breed; during which time there is a law against taking them, that is from the eighth of September to the first of December. They are salted and barrelled, and exported in large

quantities to France and Holland, and are reckoned amongst the best commodities of Scotland.

They have also a particular export here of pork, pickled and packed up in barrels, which they sell chiefly to the Dutch, for victualing their East India ships, and their men of war; the Aberdeen pork having the reputation of being the best cured in Europe, for keeping on very long voyages. The continued bad weather we have had here for this month, has raised the waters of the Spey so high, that the army still remains here; but his Royal Highness proposes to march as soon as possible. Two hundred of Stoneywood's men, (belonging to the rebels,) which they attempted to embark at Findhorn deserted from them; also several of the deserters confirm the intelligence which has been received, that the rebel army are in great want of money, having had no pay for these last seven days.

We hear that Fort George at Inverness is taken, and actually blown up by the rebels; in doing which they have blown up their chief engineer Colonel Grant; that four or five hundred of the rebels, with the French Piquets

were gone to Fort Augustus, and had taken the old Barracks; and that they expected to take the castle in a very few days. This we soon after found too true, that it is really fallen into the rebels' hands, and that the garrison, consisting of three companies of Guises' regiment are prisoners of war.

All the advantages the rebels will have gained by taking Fort George, and Fort Augustus, and the retreat of Lord Louden, will be drawing the seat of war (as is conjectured) amongst the hills and protracting it a little time; for the only junction they gained there, is some few of the Mackenzies, headed by the lady Seaforth. But the lord of that name is with Lord Louden, as is Mr Mackintosh, whose wife is likewise in the rebellion, and is counted the beauty now at Inverness.

She got together all her clan, and marched at their head, (with her white cockade, &c.) and presented them to the young Pretender at Inverness: for which (without doubt) she was most kindly received by him. The precautions we have taken for the security of Fort William, will probably be of use, as our accounts of the rebels assure us, they have actu-

ally invested that place; from which we are however assured, that they cannot cut off our communication by sea; and as a farther safeguard, there has been several reinforcements ordered thither.

It is said also that Lord George Murray, with a body of the rebels, has actually attacked the Castle of Blair, and that there was another body of them within three miles of castle Menzies; and that his Royal Highness the Prince of Hesse, and Lord Crawford, are marched with battallions and some dragoons for Perth, (where they have been quartered some time) in order to raise the siege of Blair.

We have just now an account that a captain of the Highlanders, whom general Bland had detached with a party of seventy Highlanders, and thirty of Kingston's light horse, to Keith, from Strathbogie, has been surprised, and has lost his whole party, except a cornet, and five of Kingston's men, two horses, and one Highlander, who made their escape.

The rebels marched from Fochabers on the night, surrounded Keith, and entered at both ends. As the Campbells lay in the church, and defended the church yard for about half

an hour, during which there was very brisk firing; it is not doubted but the rebels paid dear for this disadvantage. One of Kingston's men, (a fine looking young fellow,) made his escape, but was wounded in the arm, for which he was obliged to have it cut off at Strathbogie.

Our army is divided now, March 26, into three cantonments; the whole first line consisting of six battallions; the Duke of Kingston's horse, and Cobham's dragoons, are at Strathbogie, within twelve miles of the Spey, under the command of Lord Albemarle, and Major General Bland. The reserve, consisting of three battallions, with four pieces of cannon, under the command of brigadier general Mordaunt, are at old Meldrum, halfway between Strathbogie and this place. And the whole second line, consisting of six remaining battallions, and Lord Mark Kerr's regiment of dragoons, are still here.

His Royal Highness the Duke having had certain intelligence, that the Earl of Airly, father to the Lord Ogilvie, was raising his men to join the rebels, and he not having complied with the order to desist from such

treasonable practices, his Royal Highness sent captain Hewitt, with an hundred recovered men, who were coming up to the army, to take possession of his house, and to make him prisoner in it, until his people should bring in their arms, and behave in such a manner as became good subjects; which has already had good effect, as a number have brought in their arms.

His Royal Highness has likewise ordered Major Le Fausille, with three hundred men, to go to Glenesk, which is one of the most rebellious parts, to attack all whom he finds in arms against the government, and to burn the habitations of such who have left them, and are with the rebels.

The pretender's son is reported to be still at Inverness, (April the 4th) and is lodged at the Lady Dowager M'Intosh's. By all we can learn from their different parties, there is great disorder and confusion amongst them, which added to the want of money, has occasioned many mutinies and great desertion among their people. His Royal Highness has spared no pains or trouble to put every thing in readiness to have been in motion long ago; but he has

met with so many difficulties of contrary winds and other accidents as have hitherto prevented him.

The few last days of dry south wind have brought up our transports with Blith's regiment, our firing and provisions; and we hope have rendered the Spey fordable; but we expect a report from thence every hour, the Duke having sent two officers to reconnoitre it. Major Le Fausille having disarmed all the rebels in Clova and Glenesk is expected up here in three or four days, with near five hundred recovered men; his Royal Highness has been fortifying a large house here, called Gordon's hospital, just at one end of the town, in which will be left, under command of Captain Crosby (now Major) of the Scots Fusileers, a proper force for securing this town from any insults from Glenbucket's people, or any others.

There has for several days past, been scandalous written libels dropped about the town by the rebels party, in order to find the authors of which, all the inhabitants were obliged to shew their hand-writing to people appointed for that purpose, which by comparing with the libels was hoped would be found out, but has hitherto proved ineffectual.

At this time the rebels are besieging Fort-William with several batteries, but are bravely repulsed by the besieged, and by accounts of April the 4th, we hear the rebels have left their batteries, and raised the siege of Fort William, Captain Scott is in possession of eight cannons and seven mortars, which they have left behind them. The besiegers were about one thousand five hundred, commanded by Brigadier Stapleton, and under him, by Cameron of Lochiel and Clanronald, with three or four more chiefs of the M'Donalds, Stewarts, and Camerons.

By an account from Perth, we are informed that upon the 3d instant, by five o'clock in the morning, the Earl of Crawford, with a party of dragoons, arrived at Blair Castle, (and was followed by the Duke of Athol) upon whose approach the rebels raised the siege, and retired with the greatest precipitation to Ruthven; and that upon the 4th, the Prince of Hesse, set out from Dunkeld for Blair, with all the Cavalry and Hussars, and was followed by one thousand foot. This relief was very seasonable, the garrison in this castle having been (as some letters say, which highly commend

Sir Andrew Agnew) obliged to eat horse flesh for several days.

Our account of April 6th says his Royal Highness the Duke, will begin his march to-morrow towards Inverness, where he proposes to be on the 17th instant. All the intelligence we had for some days past, about the rebels, has been only a confirmation of their confusion and mutinies; and we hear that they desert from all parts. We have just now a fresh piece of news, that Captain Mackay, Lord Rea's son, and Sir Henry Monro, son of the late Sir Robert; both Captains in Lord Louden's regiment, are just come hither with letters from Captain Obrien, of the Sheerness man of war, now at this place, giving an account, that after chasing the Hazard sloop, (called by the French, the Prince Charles snow) above fifty-six leagues, he drove her ashore, and obliged the French and Spaniards that were in her to quit her and to land, which they did with five chests of money, to the value of £12000 and upwards, in order to join the rebels; but the Lord Rea, in whose country they were landed, and at whose house Captain Mackay, Sir Henry Monro, Lord Charles

Gordon, and Captain Macleod, with some other officers of Lord Louden's regiment were, with about eighty men of the same regiment, who had been driven thither by the rebels, marched out and attacked them; and after killing three or four, and dangerously wounding eight, took the remaining 156 officers, soldiers and sailors, prisoners, who were immediately embarked on board the Sheerness; the prize, with the officers and men, who made this capture are now here.

After having stayed a fortnight with the army at Aberdeen, fine weather coming on, and having our transports and all things favouring us, we marched out of Aberdeen, April the 8th, in order to seek the rebels, and encamp upon our marches; because in this road there was not conveniencies for an army to quarter. We first passed through old Aberdeen, which is a mile from the town, and consists of one long street, has one church and a college, more noted than that of the new town.

This old town was formerly the bishop's seat, and has a cathedral, commonly called St Machar's, a large and stately structure, which

was anciently much more magnificent. It suffered greatly at the time of the reformation, and more since the revolution. The windows of this church were formerly very remarkable for their painted glass, and something of their ancient splendour still remains.

The steeple, besides other bells, hath two of a very extraordinary bigness. The chief ornament of this town is the college, consisting of a square, with a good pump in the middle, and makes a grand appearance at a distance, which was founded by Bishop Elphinston, in the year 1500, and the greatest part built by him; but King James IV, taking the patronage upon himself, it was called the King's College. The bull was procured from Pope Alexander II, in 1510, endowing it with as ample privileges as of Paris and Bononia.

There is in this college a principal, a subprincipal, who is also one of the regents, three other regents, or professors of philosophy, a professor of humanity or philology, a professor of divinity, a doctor of physic, a professor of the oriental tongues, a professor of the civil law, and a professor of the mathematicks.

The town is situated on the mouth of the

river Don, (which is remarkable for the number of salmon and trout taken in it), and is sometimes called Bon Accord, from its motto. After leaving this old town, we pass over a bridge across the river Don, consisting of one immense arch of stone, sprung from two rocks, one on each side, which serve as a butment for the arch; so that it may be said to have a foundation co-equal with nature, and which will last as long. And upon the banks of this river, on our left, is a fine seat of one squire Middleton, most agreeably situated. From hence we pass through several small villages, amongst which is Newkirk, noted for a famous ——— house kept there by an old woman and her two daughters.

From hence, we came to old Meldrum, a small old town, but nothing more, excepting good provision of fowls, eggs and claret, which was the greater rarity at this time, when victuals and drink were exceeding scarce in every part. From old Meldrum we go over a fine hilly country full of springs, till we come to Turreff, a much smaller town; here we put up at the post-house, at one Urquharts, and were customers to his handsome daughters,

for very curious and fine cotton stockings, which they themselves made. The women all along the road seemed to be exceeding free and good natured.

This Turreff is a miserable small town, built upon irregular ground, but had fine streams of chrystal water, and presented us with an extensive prospect; the church was the greatest curiosity; where the bell ropes hung without side, and where they rung them upon occasion. Here was also a non-juring meeting house, but our soldiers took the liberty to disrobe it; it nevertheless fared better than many of its neighbours who were consumed by fire. From Turreff, after riding eight miles over moderate hilly, and plentiful country, and good roads, having also a sight of several gentlemen's seats, but at a distance; we arrived at Banff, a royal burgh, the first sea-port town we came to after leaving Aberdeen, and situated at the mouth of the river Deveron in the Boine, 58 degrees northern latitude, which divides the shire of Banff from that of Buchan.

Before we enter Banff, we are obliged to

ford this broad river, and on its banks have a fine prospect of the town adjoining, to which is a most grand and modern building of the laird of Braco's; I thought it was the finest piece of achitecture I had seen in Scotland; but what a great misfortune, the inside is not finished, so that nobody lives in it, which was occasioned by a law suit, between the laird of Braco and his architect, about a crack in the building; but the architect getting the cause, grieved laird Braco, and made him abandon this noble pile, and live amongst the mountains near Strathbogie, quite a recluse place, and distant from company. This building at Banff is very high, square, and full of columns of noble architecture on every side; it has also towers at every corner, and others in the middle; it grieved me to see so noble a piece of work neglected.

The river Deveron runs close by the intended gardens and upon it some small Islands where he has built agreeable summer houses, &c. Banff is a neat town, consisting of two long streets and several short ones; there is also some neat buildings in it, and two small harbours fo shipping, but large vessels cannot

come near them. There is the ruins of an old Castle at the head of the town, as also a market cross just by it, close to which is a house of good entertainment kept by the town clerk, one James, a very civil and obliging landlord; about a mile from the town is a good salmon fishery upon the Deveron, and from the sea you have plenty of all sorts of sea-fish.

The town I believe lives chiefly by smuggling, as do most of the sea-port towns in Scotland. Our army with his Royal Highness in passing through here, picked up two spies, one of whom was said to have been notching upon a stick the numbers of our forces when passing by, for which he was hanged upon a tree in the town, and the other two miles out of town upon a projecting beam at the end of a house, for want of trees, his feet touching the ground within five or six inches, and upon their breast was fixed a paper, upon which was wrote, a rebel spy, which I saw the next day in passing by. After leaving Banff we travel along the sea coast, and have fine views of the rising mountains near the firth of Cromartie, but at a vast distance, and had a fleet of transports not far from us at sea, at-

tend ng our army, and having exceeding fine weather at the same time made it most pleasant travelling.

We journeyed this six miles, when we came to Port Soya, and in our way were prevented with many non-juring meeting houses burning, which our soldiers (very deservedly) took no small pleasure in destroying, they being as seminaries for training up Roman Catholics and rebels. Port Soya is a pretty enough small village, the sea coming full into the town, so consequently was plenty of fish, and a great number of black rocks all about the edge of the sea, which produced vast quantities of sea-weeds, specially dulse, which we diverted ourselves in gathering and eating.

There was nothing more remarkable in this town but a beautiful spring mount, close to the mouth of the harbour, which after we had ascended with some difficulty, were rewarded for our labour by a most beautiful and extensive prospect, both over the sea and adjacent country. From Port Soya is three miles to Cullen, a small town consisting of one street, though antiently a Royal burgh; here the kirk yard was full of rebel horses that had been

taken. At the entrance of this town was a noble seat belonging to the Earl of Finlater, but had been plundered by the rebels.

After leaving Cullen we pass by some large barren mountain on our left, and then again, pretty good land till we came to Forcabus,* about three miles before we come to which place, we had a most beautiful view again of our transports, waiting upon the army with provisions. The men of war that accompanied them were pretty near to the shore, and discharged several shots at a party of rebel hussars (as they called them) on the other side the river Spey, great numbers of which we could easily distinguish, (upon horses of all colours, but chiefly white) in coming down a hill before we entered the town of Forcabus,† which lies in a hollow, close to the banks of the Spey, and chiefly consists of one street, a mile long; in the middle of which is a tolbooth lately built; but the generality of the houses are but very mean and scattering.

The chief ornament of this place, is Gordon castle, situated just by the Spey side, and was formerly called the *Bog* of Gicht, the noblest palace in the north, being the Duke of Gor-

* i. e. Fochaber. † ib.

don's chief seat, adorned with pleasant rural gardens, park, and fine canal, with a most agreeable fountain and statues, which the rebels had defaced by shooting at for diversion. We had here the best salmon I had eat before in Scotland; the noble river Spey being famous for the incredible numbers taken in it; and as we approached the Spey, the rebels made off with great precipitation, excepting two or three, who had the impudence to fire at some of our people as they crossed that rapid broad river, which if they had stood, (it was thought) might have defended that important pass a long time to our great loss; here being a very strong current, and also deep. We were obliged to ford it with our horses, and those who had none waded it; the rebels having broke all their boats, which before were on purpose for the use of passengers. We lost two women and a trooper, which were drowned. It was an odd sight to see the women wade this rapid river, much above their middles, holding up their coats, and frequently giving way with the stream, which it was a great difficulty to withstand; they were also obliged to step with great caution for fear of the great stones

which lye in every part of the bottom; notwithstanding our soldiers passed it with great courage, desiring nothing more than to engage with their enemies, and the more for having his Royal Highness at their head.

Our army encamped one night on the other side of the Spey, and many of the dragoons crossed the Spey again, and quartered in the town of Forcabus, (Fochaber) for conveniency of forage, which we had there in plenty, and exceeding good weather. On this river Spey, a poet thus remarks, which being very applicable, I take the liberty to insert.

Spey loca mutantis præceps agitator arenæ
Inconstans certas nescit habere vias
Officium Lintris corbis subit hunc regit audax
Cursus lalentis nauta fluenta sequens.

Great Spey drives forward with impetuous force
Huge banks of sand, and knows no certain course;
Here for a boat, an osier-pannier row'd
By some bold peasant, glides along the flood.

We are now in the shire of Murray, it being divided from that of Banff by the river Spey; and here close to the banks of the Spey we observed a sort of barracks, which the rebels had made, with clods of earth and sticks, after their Highland fashion, for their guard, which

they kept here. Our next journey was over a pretty level country and fine roads, to Elgin in Murray, eight miles, which is a royal burgh, pretty large, consisting of one very long street, and others shorter, having a good neat kirk in the middle. This town is very remarkable for stone arches; almost every house in the town is sustained by such, which with their intermediate pillars, forms agreeable piazzas, and serve to defend the inhabitants from the effects of rain, wind, or sun.

It is also noted for the ruins of one of the most stately Cathedral churches in the kingdom; most of the end walls are still remaining, and many noble pillars which shews its former greatness; at the other end of the town are the ruins of an ancient castle upon a large mount; upon which you have a fine prospect all over the town, and of the adjacent country, even to the sea, and the winding course of the river Lossie, which surrounds this town at a small distance, and is famous for salmon, these being annually pickled and exported from eighty to a hundred lasts, all taken in a few months of the summer, and in the space of one mile, at a village called Germack; it abounds

with fish to the very head, which are taken either with hooked tridents by day, or wicker baskets or little boats covered with hides by night. None but the natives who are used to them will venture into these little boats.

This shire of Murray is esteemed the most plentiful country in the north of Scotland, and is remarkable for larger horses than is commonly to be found in this country.

The climate is also remarkably kind and forward to others of the adjacent counties. Our army encamped and leaving the Spey's side, near a pitiful village called Arves, four miles from this town, where it had a false alarm from the rebels.

From Elgin it is eight miles to Forres; here are good roads and fine prospects, especially over the sea, with the shipping in Findhorn harbour, a small seaport, four miles distant from Forres. This burgh of Forres, is pleasantly situated at the end of several ridges of mountains, and is made up of one long street, with a kirk and tolbooth, and the ruins of an old castle, which it is said the kings of Scotland used to reside in.

Here were gardens to every house, very

agreeably situated, and also seemed to be much regarded by the inhabitants, which before to me was a very rare thing in this country. Just before we entered this town, to our right hand, we were presented with the sight of an obelisk flat square pillar of stone, which rises about twenty three foot in height above ground, and is, as the inhabitants of Forres informed me, no less than twelve or fifteen feet below, so that the whole height must be about thirty-five foot, and its breadth near five; it is all one entire stone. Great variety of hieroglyphic figures, in low relievo are carved thereon, some of which are still distinct and visible; but the injury of the weather has obscured those towards the upper part.

What the import or signification is, I could hear of none that could inform me. The whole above ground is divided into seven compartments, the lowest of which is almost hid by some steps or supports lately made to secure it from falling, at the expence of the countess of Murray. The second contains sundry figures, but most of them is defaced. In the third are several of a monstrous form, resembling four footed beasts with human heads;

and others of men standing by them. In the fourth division, are six or seven ensigns or standards, with some figures holding obscure weapons in their hands. The fifth, and sixth divisions are filled with the like figures, and in the uppermost of all, have been others which are now in a great measure defaced. On the reverse side of this stone is the figure of a cross, beneath which are two human figures of a very disproportionable and gothick form; and indeed the whole monument as to its sculpture is executed in a rude and barbarous taste; on its edges are continued flourishes.

The inhabitants here told us it was erected as a monument of a Druish king; some say slain in battle here; others that he died at sea and was brought here and buried; others that it was for a Scotch king, &c. But Comden tells us, it was erected as a monument of the fight between king Malcolm, son of Kenneth, and Sueno the Dane. After leaving the town of Forres, about a mile in our road to Nairn, we are obliged to ford a broad and deep river, that disembogues itself into the sea at Findhorn, and therefore is called Findhorn river; upon which is also carried on a great salmon

fishery, and upon the banks of this river are several huts, where they boil the salmon and pickle it.

In our road to Nairn, which is six miles, we have frequent views of gentlemen's seats. This is a royal burgh, and hereditary sherriffdom of the Campbells of Lorn, and a small seaport town; in coming to which we pass over a very moorish country, and through a large wood, and just as we enter the town, cross a river, over a noble stone bridge of one arch. This was the last encampment of our army before the engagement with the rebels. From hence to the field of battle, called Culloden Moor, (taking its name from the president Forbes's seat,) was eight miles from Nairn, and four from Inverness.

The account of the engagement is as follows: On Tuesday the 15th of April 1746, the rebels burnt Fort Augustus, which convinced us of their resolution to stand an engagement with the king's troops. We gave our men a day's halt at Nairn, and on the 16th marched from thence, between four and five in the morning, in four columns. The three lines of foot (reckoning the reserve for

one,) were broken into three from the right, which made the three columns equal, and each of five battallions. The artillery and baggage followed the first column upon the right, and the cavalry made the fourth column on the left.

After we had marched about eight miles, our advanced guard, composed of about forty of Kingston's men and the Highlanders, led by the quarter-master general, perceived the rebels at some distance, making a motion towards us on the left; upon which we immediately formed; but finding the rebels were still a good way from us, and that the whole body did not come forward, we put ourselves upon our march, in our former posture, and continued it to within a mile of them, where we again formed in the same order as before.

After reconnoitering their situation, we found them posted behind some old walls and butts, in a line with Culloden house. As we thought our right entirely secure, general Hawley and general Bland went to the left, with the two regiments of dragoons, to endeavour to fall upon the right flank of the rebels, and

Kingston's horse was ordered to the reserve. The ten pieces of cannon were disposed, two in each of the intervals of the first line; and all our Highlanders (except about one hundred and forty, which were upon the left with General Hawley, and who behaved so extremely well) were left to guard the baggage.

When we were advanced within five hundred yards of the rebels, we found the morass upon our right was ended, which left our right flank quite uncovered to them. His Royal Highness thereupon immediately ordered Kingston's horse from the reserve, and a little squadron of about sixty of Cobham's, which had been patrolling to cover our flank; and Pultney's regiment was ordered from the reserve to the right of the royals.

We spent above half an hour after that, trying which should gain the flank of the other; and his Royal Highness having sent Lord Burry forward within one hundred yards of the rebels to reconnoitre something that appeared somewhat like a battery to us; they thereupon began firing their cannon, which was extremely ill pointed; ours immediately answered them, which began their confusion.

They then came running on in their wild manner, and upon the right where his Royal Highness had placed himself, imagining the greatest push would be there, they came down three several times, within an hundred yards of our men, firing their pistols, and brandishing their swords, but the royals and Pultney's hardly took their firelocks from their shoulders; so that after those faint attempts they made off, and the little squadron on our right were sent to pursue them. General Hawley had, by the help of our Highlanders, beat down two little stone walls, and came in upon the right flank of their second line. As their whole first line came down to attack at once, their right, somewhat out-flanked Barrell's regiment, which was once left; and the greatest part of the little loss we sustained was there; but Blith's and Semple's giving a fire upon those who had out-flanked Barrell's soon repulsed them, and Barrell's regiment, and the left of Monro's fairly beat them with their bayonets; there was scarce a soldier or officer of Barrell's, and of that part of Monro's, which engaged, who did not kill one or two men each with their bayonets and spontoons. The

cavalry which had charged from the right and left met in the centre, except two squadrons of dragoons which we missed, and they were gone in pursuit of the run-a-ways. Lord Ancrum was ordered to pursue with the horse as far as he could; and did it with so good effect, that a very considerable number was killed in the pursuit.

As we were on our march to Inverness, and were near arrived there, Major General Bland had also made great slaughter, and took about fifty French officers and soldiers prisoners in his pursuit.

By the best calculation that can be made, it is thought the rebels lost near two thousand men upon the field of battle, and in the pursuit. We have two hundred and twenty-two French, and three hundred and twenty six rebel prisoners. Lieutenant Colonel Howard killed an officer who appeared to be Lord Strathallen by the seal, and different commissions from the Pretender found in his pocket. It is said Lord Perth, Nairn, Lochiel, Keppock, and Appin Stuart are also killed.

All their artillery and ammunition were taken, as well as the pretender's, and all their bag-

gage. There were also twelve colours taken.. All the general officers and soldiers did their utmost in His Majesty's service, and shewed the greatest zeal and bravery on this occasion. The Pretender's son lay at Lord Lovat's house at Aird, the night after the action. Brigadier Mordaunt is detached with 900 volunteers this morning into the Fraser's country, to attack all the rebels he may find there.

Lord Sutherland and Lord Rea's people continue to exert themselves, and have taken upwards of 100 rebels. The Monros have killed 50 of the rebels in their flight; and we have also had many of Fitz-James's regiment who were mounted, came and surrendered themselves prisoners. The killed, wounded, and missing of the King's troops amount to about 300, 50 of which only are killed. The rebels, by their own account, make their loss greater by 2000 than we have stated it; four of their principal ladies are in custody, viz. Lady Ogilvie, Lady Kinlock, Lady Gordon, and the laird of MacIntosh's wife.

Lord Cromartie and his son are also just brought in prisoners from Sutherland by the Hound, sloop to the Duke, together with 162

others. As to the young Pretender he kept during the whole action in the corps de reserve, and when he perceived the clans who were his sole dependance to give way, not daring to pass through Inverness, he forded the river a mile above it, up to the neck; and the day of the battle he issued orders to his people to give no quarters, so certain was he of conquest* ; as a further instance of which the rebels ordered all the inhabitants of Inverness to provide all the oatmeal they could spare, and with it bake bannocks for their suppers against their return from the victory. But how pleasing and beneficial their disapointment to us, who came to eat it in their stead.

General Barrel's regiment gained the greatest reputation imaginable in this engagement; the best of their clans having made the strongest efforts to break them, but without effect, for the old Tangerines bravely repulsed those boasters with a dreadful slaughter, and convinced them that the broad sword and target, is unequal to their musquet and bayonet, when in the hands of veterans who are determined to use them.

* Lords Kilmarnock and Balmerina denied upon the scaffold that any such orders were given.

I must further tell you, that our army had several alarms; but at last the rebels formed about a mile and a half south of the Lord President's house of Culloden; about five minutes past one the cannon began to play, which continued very close on both sides for about twenty-five minutes; some short time after which they began to run. It was visible that our artillery had the advantage of that of the rebels, as it was better served, and did very great execution by means of the grape shot made use of, for theirs being pointed too high, went over our heads.

The Frazers and M'Donalds, which composed the right wing, made an attack upon his Royal Highness's left, and endeavoured to get in sword in hand, but were so well received, and the fire so close and regular, that on the second discharge, they fell into the greatest confusion, and fled over an adjacent hill. The whole of the rebels followed their example, and immediately took to their heels by different roads, some towards Badenoch, others towards Fort Augustus, and several by the roads that lead to Ross-shire.

The Duke's army moved regularly forward,

and the Campbells, Duke of Kingston's light horse, with the whole dragoons, pursued and did great execution; and several of Kingston's men killed their fifteen and sixteen a-piece. After the chace was ended, our army was quartered at Inverness. After the battle we were daily finding rebels dead, whom we suppose in their flight to have at last languished of their wounds, and dropt in different places, some far distant from the battle, lamenting their Charley's fate, and many we could not find to bury for some time after, by reason the heather or common heath was so thick and high in which they lay.

After leaving the field of battle, we have a most delightful view of the Murray Firth, even to the sea and town of Inverness, the history of which place I intend to give you in my next, and am,

Sir,

Yours, &c.

Inverness, April 30, 1746.

LETTER VIII.

Sir,

Inverness is but a small dirty poor place, although the capital of the Highlands, built close along the banks of the river Ness, in a vast hollow, which joins the Murray Firth. At the key where the shipping unload, it has two tolerable good streets, and two churches, one for the English, the other for the Irish, or what they call Erse; for in this town, the English language as well as Irish, are spoken indifferently among the rich as well as poor, so that those two languages are spoken here in common, as French and Flemish are in Brussels.

There are several ancient buildings about this town, now joined with ordinary houses, and let to different families, as is almost every house in all the capital towns in Scotland; for it is a great rarity to see a single house in-

habited only by a single family. Among these is one where they say Mary Queen of Scots was nursed in, near to the foot of the bridge. This bridge is a strong building of stone, consisting of seven arches over the river Ness. To the sides of this river the washer-women come to wash their linen, and dry it upon the stones or grass adjacent. Their method of washing it is by treading it in a tub with their naked feet, and holding at the same time their petticoats up to their middle, and with an unusual motion, constantly turning round, they continue day after day, for they wash seldom, and a great deal at a time, amongst the better sort of families; and those who are not worth a tub, tread it in the river, upon a large stone under water, for they very seldom use soap. You will see in a warm morning, the river edges lined with these sort of women that are maid servants, and frequently as many soldiers admiring their legs and thighs, and particularly their motion in treading, which always puts me in mind of the negroes dancing.

Near to the foot of the bridge, upon a pleasant hill, and close by the river side, is situated Fort George, which was a great ornament to

the town, before the rebels blowed it up; it was not a place of force, but a beautiful barrack. Their chief engineer who laid the train for blowing up this Fort, was mounted up in the air by one of the blasts, and was killed; whose dog fared better than his master, for although he also was blown up at the same time a great height, and thrown near the other side of the river, yet lived, but is sadly lamed.

The manufacture here is chiefly in linen and plaids; and the market once a week, is well supplied by the country people with extreme bad goat's milk, cheeses, and fresh butter of several colours full of hairs; but the salt butter is brought to market in wooden dishes that hold about three pounds each, covered over with the membrains that hold the calves, and within-side is full of large grains of salt.

We have here at Inverness quite a Highland prospect, and more especially looking towards Fort Agustus; for there you see nothing but irregular mountains and valleys, and the farther you look they are still larger. This town above all others in Scotland is noted for handsome women, and indeed there is many agreeable girls, with whom it requires very little trouble to get acquainted. Red hair is

also extremely common amongst them, and they are all taught music (as the spinet) and dancing, but for singing I know none that excelled in it; they are said also to speak the best English here of any place in Scotland, which it is thought they formerly learnt from Oliver Cromwell's forces, who were a long while garrisoned here in a large pentagone fort built by him, close to the entrance of the river Ness into the Murray Firth, but is now entirely in ruins, nothing remaining but earthen banks, or bastions and ditches.

This place is said to have been formerly the seat of the Kings of Scotland, and that they lived in the old castle upon the foundation of which Fort St George now stands. We have now, the middle of May, exceeding fine weather, which is the first we had since our coming into Scotland; but some days are so exceeding hot that it is with difficulty I keep from fainting. We have also at this time hardly any night that may be properly so called, for I can see to read a book at any time of the night in my chamber. The country and the adjacent hills look most beautifully green; the plants likewise begin to flourish, which makes our life a

little more agreeable than when the weather is excessive cold or rainy, the winds blowing, and the mountains covered with snow, or black barren rocks with streams of water issuing down with great rapidity, which is our winter appearance, and which we had most frequently before the present time.

After we had made some stay here, the rebels came in hundreds, daily giving up their arms, which were few and bad enough that they brought us, and receiving protections, and our parties as frequently bringing in prisoners, rebels that lie lurking about and thieving for their bread; which makes it unsafe for single persons to venture upon many roads. This town is exceeding full of prisoners, although we are sending of ship loads frequently to London, and other places to be tried. We have hospitals in every part of the town, filled with sick soldiers; their sickness at first were chiefly plurisies and fluxes; the last of which was thought to be chiefly occasioned by drinking the bad water of Ness, it running out of a loch of that name, having a sulphurous bottom.

A little while after we had a most terrible

malignant kind of fever, introduced amongst us by the regiment of brigadier Houghton, coming from sea, in ships that had before carried rebel prisoners to London, amongst whom was the goal distemper. This malady not only made havoc amongst our soldiers and officers, but even the town's people; great numbers of whom, both young and old died daily.

There is a great salmon fishery up the river Ness. Four of the heads of the town go partners, and one of them is no less than a baron. The fishermen who drag the nets to catch the salmon, are a sort of amphibious creatures, being almost always up to their knees in the water, in drawing their nets; they also make use of little flat-bottomed boats for this purpose, and harpoons, by which means they kill great numbers in wooden sort of cages (built in the water,) where the fish run in with the stream, but cannot get back again.* The fish thus catched are nothing near so good as those catched with the drag net, where they kill them immediately, by striking them on the head with a stone, and so hinder their fluttering in the water, which spreads their fat; for those catched with the net, if dressed soon after, are

* Generally known by the name of Cruives.

found when boiled, all over reined with a hard suety kind of substance, and eat quite firm, (and caller as the people here call it) or in perfection; but if kept a day or night before dressed this fat is all lost, and the fish eats quite flabby and soft. The heart being taken out of the fish and laid by, will continue its motion for a long time, and frequently till after the fish is boiled and eat.

Our army, after a stay of about six weeks, encamped; the greatest part left this place, one brigade marching daily after another to different places; but his royal Highness the Duke, with the main body, has settled a camp at Fort Augustus or Kilwhumen, amongst the mountains. After two months stay at Inverness, I set out for Fort Augustus, in coming to which place I travelled along the banks of the river Ness four miles, till I came to Lochness, from whence the river runs and discharges itself into the Murray Firth at Inverness.

Lochness is a most remarkable and beautiful loch, twenty-four miles long, and two broad in some places; when we come to the head of the loch, the prospect is most charming, we look straight along the loch, and

losing our sight in the water; on each side the loch is a ridge of most terrible barren woody mountains, which give great surprise to a stranger. We travel from the head of this great pool, along the banks (which makes the foot of these mountains,) for near twelve miles, and through a road, made with the greatest difficulty, by blowing up monstrous rocks, which in many places hang stooping over passengers, and higher than houses, so that it is a little frightful to pass by them.

We find many of these dreadful passes with water dripping out from every part of the fractured rock. These are intermixed with woods of oak, birch, white-poplars, and nut trees, with springs of water, and many curious plants, peculiar to those mountainous places. We then came to a small and pitiful house of entertainment, (yet the only one on the road,) called the General's Hut; because he lived there, when he commanded the forces in making these most surprising and useful roads through the Highlands of Scotland.

Before we came to this place, we had a view on the other side this loch, of the ruins of the famous castle of Urquhart, formerly con-

sisting of seven great towers, said to be built by the Cummins, and overthrown by King Edward I. About four miles to the westward of which castle, on the top of a very high hill, two miles perpendicular, is a lake of cold fresh water, about 30 fathom in length, and six in breadth; no stream running to it or from it. It could never yet be fathomed, and at all seasons of the year it is equally full, and never freezes.

After we leave the General's Hut, we are surprised by a parcel of almost naked boys and girls, coming upon sight of us, down some craggy rocks of a mountain, to sell us whortle berries, or the vaccinia nigra of Virgil, which they gather in almost every part of these mountains in prodigious quantities. They sold to every one of us, near a mutchkin full for a baubie, and they chiefly live on the fruit when they are gathering them on the mountains. By means of the great stain they give, their mouths and hands are dyed in a frightful manner.

These are mighty agreeable fruit to the taste, and are accounted very astringent by the country people, but the astringency lies

all in the black skin, and not in the pulse. Our soldiers eat them for the bloody flux, while encamped at Fort-Angus. After a little way riding from this hut, we are presented on our right, with a most remarkable cataract or fall of water, more than twenty yards high; it being a small river obstructed by vast rocks in the edge of a mountain, and so lets itself into the loch at the foot of this mountain. We leave the loch hereabouts on our right, and travel over continued mountains covered with woods and rocks, and see Lochness no more till we come to Fort Augustus, but pass by several smaller lochs, that are separated from the grand one by vast mountains; we also meet with several small rivers, (abounding more with rocks than water) which together with the woods and high mountains give great variety and entertainment to the solitary traveller.

Lastly, when we have ascended the highest mountains, and just going to descend, we are most suddenly and agreeably surprized with a valley, (where our army is encamped) and the loch-end, close to which is the most grand building, (but now in ruins) called Fort Au-

gustus; and within two or three stones-throw upon a more rising ground, is another large building which is called the old barracks, also burnt by the rebels. The town of Kilwhumen, is only a few earthen miserable huts, thatched with heath or heather, and is situated just by the old barracks.

Just by here, and at the end of the loch, in a very large hollow or sort of amphitheatre, (being chiefly surrounded with hills) is placed our camp, having a river winding through and emptying itself into the loch; but the water is of a brown colour, as it is in the loch itself; some of our men it purges, others not; but amongst the natives it is accounted the best of water; as is also the river Ness at Inverness. But our soldiers always complained of its giving them the flux, with which distemper we had great numbers affected here.

Several curious people told me this loch never freezes; the same is said of the river Ness; nay even in our hardest frost in England and elsewhere, at the same time, this loch, and the rivers that run through it still retain their fluidity. They also informed me, that it abounded much in sulphur, and was the

lightest water in Scotland. The road from hence to Fort William is thirty miles, quite in a valley, as it is from Inverness to this place, and full of lochs all the way, from sea to sea, east and west. This valley is supposed to be near twenty foot lower than the sea; and there is not above eight miles of the way from Inverness to Fort William but what is either lochs or rivers. Hereabouts is plenty of red deer, whose flesh eats exceedingly well.

The Highlanders inhabiting hereabouts, Buchanan has formerly well described, whose account I here give you, with some alteration, it being very applicable to the present time. In their diet, apparel, and household furniture, they follow the parsimony of the ancients; they provide their diet by fishing and hunting, and boil their flesh, wrapt up in the paunch or skin of a beast; while they hunt, they eat it raw, after having squeezed out the blood—And at present when they bleed their cattle, which is generally twice a year, they with great care preserve the blood, which they mix with oat meal to eat, and is esteemed by them a nourishing diet.

Their drink is the broth of the boiled meat,

or whey kept some years, which they quaff plentifully at their entertainments; but most of them drink water. They also brew ale now, but then they drink it a day after it is brewed when it is extreme thick and new, which purged us who were not accustomed to drink it; and if we had a mind to keep it a few days to become fine, it was then so stale and sour, having no hops, that it was sure of griping us.

Their bread is of oats and barley, the only grains their country yields, which they prepare after various forms, boiling, &c. with water; they eat a little of it in the morning, and contenting themselves with that, through necessity, hunt or go about their business, without eating any more till night. They delight most in cloaths, of several colours, especially striped; the colours they affect most are purple and blue. Their ancestors, as most of them still make use of plaids, very much variegated: but now they make them rather of dark colours, resembling that of the crops of heath, that they may not be discovered, while they lie in the heaths waiting for their game; being rather wrapped up, than covered with

their plaids; they endure all the rigours of the seasons, and sometimes sleep covered over with snow.

I have seen in their huts, when I have been walking, and forced to retreat thither for shelter from the rain, their children sometimes many in a hut, full of the small pox, and at their height, they having been lying and walking about in the wet and dirt, the rain at the same time beating through the thatch with violence, so that I used to get from one end of the house to the other to keep dry; but it was all in vain, the rain soon following me.

These children at the same time seemed hearty, drinking whey and butter milk; wet and cold with the inclemency of the weather, and yet do well.

At home they lie upon the ground, having under them fern or heath; the latter laid with the roots undermost, so that it is almost equal to feathers for softness, but much more healthful; when they lye down weary and faint upon it at night, they rise fresh and vigorous in the morning. They affect this hard way of sleeping; and if at any time they come into other places of the country, where there is better

accommodation, they pull the coverings off the bed, and lye upon them wrapped in their plaids, lest they should be spoiled by this barbarous effeminacy, as they call it.

They go naked from below the knee to the mid thighs, wearing a broad sword, dirk, and pistol, at their girdle, and a target at their shoulder. They are desperate in fight, fierce in conversation, apt to quarrel, mischievous, and even murderous in their passions. Or as Camden observes, these parts are inhabited by a people uncivilized, warlike, and very mischievous, commonly called Highlandmen; who being the true race of the ancient Scots, speak Irish, and call themselves Albin-aich, (in Braidalbin.) A people they are of firm and compact bodies, of great strength, swift of foot, high minded, inured to exercise of war, or rather robbery, and desperately bent upon revenge.

They wear, after the manner of the Irish, striped mantles (plaids) of various colours, with their hair thick and long, living by hunting, fishing and stealing. In war, their armour was formerly an iron head-piece, and a coat-of-mail; and their arms a bow, barbed arrows,

and a broad-back-sword; but now it is altered as before mentioned, and being divided into families, which they call clans, what with plundering and murdering, they commit such barbarous outrages, that their savage cruelty hath made this law necessary; that if one of any clan have committed a trespass, whoever of that clan chances to be taken, shall repair the damage or suffer death.

Presently after the camp was settled at Fort Augustus, his Royal Highness the Duke and officers gave frequent sums to be run for by horses, men and women riding; here was also many foot races performed by both sexes, which made many droll scenes. It was necessary to entertain life in this manner, otherwise, by the constant view of mountains surrounding us, we should have been affected with hypochondriacal melancholy.

Upon Lochness is built a very handsome sloop, which serves the garrisons with necessaries from Inverness; and at the sametime was of great use to us in bringing our forage and provisions for the army, &c. and carrying sick from hence to Inverness, of which we had too great plenty. The climate here was

so excessive bad, that we had a winter from the beginning of July, and continued so all our stay, continually raining, and cold winds blowing, which occasioned great numbers to fall sick daily, as well in their minds as bodies; for it is a rarity to see the sun, but constantly black skies, and rusty looking rocky mountains, attended with misty rains, and cutting winds, with violent streams of water rolling down from every part of the mountains, after hard rains, and so filling the rivers surprisingly soon.

Whilst our army stayed here, we had near twenty thousand head of cattle brought in, such as oxen, horses, sheep and goats, taken from the rebels, (whose houses we also frequently plundered and burnt) by parties sent out for them, and in search of the Pretender; so that great numbers of our men grew rich by their shares in the spoil, which was bought by the lump by jockeys and farmers from Yorkshire and the south of Scotland; and the money was divided amongst the men, and few common soldiers were without horses.

Gold also was as common amongst great numbers, as is commonly copper at other

times; but firing was a great scarcity, and much wanted, the weather being so cold and wet, that we were obliged to pull down many houses for firing, (being made of peat and sticks as before mentioned,) and frequently part of that we lived in, to supply us when the others were burnt up. The flies and fleas were also as great a plague to us in our huts, as I have seen them in some hot countries.

Our army is marched away, and the Campbells under Lord Louden have taken their place; so I am just a-going to be relieved from this wretched place, and coming south, when I hope to write with more spirit, and am,

Sir,

Yours, &c.

Fort Augustus or Kilwhumen, September 3, 1746.

LETTER IX.

SIR,

AFTER leaving Fort Augustus I passed through Inverness, Nairn, Forres, Elgin, and so to the Spey side in my journey back. At this time they were very busy at their harvest here in Murray; and it is remarkable how they make all their corn into stacks in the open air, and their making use of one horse carts, like wheel-barrows for smallness, and their frequently carrying it upon horses from the field to the stack, is still more particular.

The women here are so dexterous in reaping, that I think they will out-do many of our men in England at that work. The river Spey at this time was not fordable, so I was obliged with my horse to be ferried over, there being now no boats for that purpose as before

the rebels destroyed them. And after leaving Fochabers I rode over a mountainous country, where I had a fine view of the town of Fochabers, with the sea and the course of the river Spey, and the Highlands in the west towards Badenoch.

After six miles riding I came to a small village called Keith, where the rebels had surprised a party of Kingston's light horse, and the Campbells, as before mentioned. Here was nothing remarkable, but an exceeding high and steep stone bridge of one arch over a pleasant branch of the river Deveron, close to which I saw a mighty rock stone which makes part of the foundation of this bridge.

It was on a Sunday when I passed by here, and stopped at the post house for refreshment, but could have nothing but an egg or two with some wine or thick scots ale; it being a custom through many parts of Scotland, to eat only an egg, or nothing for dinner, and to have a hot supper at night; for their seeming strictness in religion will not let them do any labour, even so much as dressing a dinner of fowls or meat for themselves or travellers; although at the same time they have such things

in the house till Sunday is over, as at night before hinted.

From Keith I had six more miles to Strathbogie, and in that road passed over the most strong country I had yet seen called Gaury; I then thought I was come into the most desolate and barren part of the world.

From thence I passed through a very boggy country, till I came to Strathbogie, a small pitiful village, but a very proper name, it being on every side boggy and marshy ground. I here forded a river before I entered the town called the Deveron.

This runs all round one side of the town, and another surrounds the other side, called the Bogie and joins it, so that this town is agreeably situated; for it is surrounded with two rivers that abound with trout.

The town consists of very poor houses, and full of disaffected people, which appeared very plainly when Kingston's light horse first came here, against whom they had shut up all their doors, many of which they were obliged to force open before they could get entrance.

Here is also a non-juring meeting house, a kirk, and tolbooth. The small trade they have here, consists of making linen cloth, which is chiefly carried on by an Irishman, who has brought this manufacture to great perfection, near equal to that of Ireland in goodness.

Here is an old castle, a small distance from the town, but mostly ruined, belonging to the Duke of Gordon, called Huntley castle, (which gives title to the Marquis of Huntley) of great antiquity. There is still the remains of some rooms, with very ancient history paintings on the ceilings, which shows its former greatness.

A small distance, and behind this castle is a large stone building belonging to Hamilton, that was taken at Carlisle, the rebel governor of that city, and where he dwelt, before entering into the rebellion. This town and castle, stand in a vast plain, and the mountains are so regular around it, that one would think they were formed by art, or else nature took its choice in placing them.

From Strathbogie I took a journey to Banff and back again, twelve miles distance, all cross

the country and very mountainous, so that all along the road (greatest part of which was stony and boggy) I conceived I was got again into the Highlands; for I think the country here may be properly so called, being continued barren mountains and villages.

I passed several small villages consisting of two or three houses each; and several laird's dwelling houses, and frequent delightful views of the river Deveron. About four miles from Strathbogie I passed by another famous seat of the laird of Braco's, called Rothy May, where he at present dwells, close to the banks of the Deveron; it has a very extensive prospect all along the valley wherein it runs.

About a mile further, on the same side, and upon a more rising ground, is another antient building, the seat of one Abernethy, at present an officer in the first battallion of royal Scots, called laird of Main, close to the river, which has a much more extensive prospect than the former, having a full view of all the windings of this beautiful river.

I thought it was the most pleasantly situated of any place I had ever seen; and it gave

me infinite satisfaction to view it off a mountain at a small distance, when I stopped on my horse a considerable time to have the pleasure of admiring so delightful a place, and the serpentine course of that charming river Deveron on every side, running through vast vallies lined with inaccessible mountains, covered either with snow or clouds.

From this place to Banff, the Deveron obstructs our way, which with great difficulty and some danger I forded with my horse. From hence we come into a country producing scarce any thing but peat for firing; in this barren spot I passed a good sort of house belonging to one Gordon a very old man, formerly a General in the Czar of Muscovy's service; and then had a pretty good road to Banff.

After my return to Strathbogie and resting a day, I set out for Aberdeen, twenty five miles over a very lonesome and barren country till I came to Inverury a small town, but pleasantly situated upon the river Don, and surrounded with trees; it was erected into a royal burgh by King Robert Bruce upon account of his having gained a signal victory at it.

After fording the river Don, I next came to Aberdeen, and then along the common road to Kinghorn, before described, where I crossed the forth to Leith, and arrived once more at Edinburgh, but not without some satisfaction, where I rested some time. After leaving Edinburgh, we travelled through a pleasant country to Linton, twelve miles, a small village, and so to Broughton, eight miles more where we dined ; and six miles more brings us to Tweedy, being but one house of entertainment, situated just at the rise of Tweed, and the man's name is Tweedy who keeps this house.

We had had for many days past exceeding heavy rains, so that the river Tweed was overflown, and little rills of water running into it from the mountains, had now become exceeding large and frightful currents, and all the vallies under water ; many of which we were obliged to pass, but with much danger although we had guides.

After leaving Tweed we had the most terrible weather I ever saw, for the wind and rain were so excessive strong that it was with the greatest difficulty I sat my horse.

The country here was very mountainous, and upon the top of these mountains, we suddenly passed by a most surprising hole, a small valley, frightful to look down; being so exceeding steep and deep, that one would think it extreme dangerous to descend, although one of the rebels ran down here, when coming prisoner to Carlisle, and made his escape.

After passing several small rills of water we come to Moffat, twelve miles distant, in the shire of Annandale, situated upon the river Annan, which disembogues itself into the Solway Firth.

Moffat is but a small town noted for its medicinal well, which is situated just by the side of a small rocky river, a mile out of town; it consists of two wells, one above the other, springing out of the solid rock; the water tastes like rotten eggs, or rather like the washings of a gun barrel, and on the sides of the rocky well I found many curious and rare plants.

The waters are said to purge and vomit, and are mightily esteemed against cholecky and nephritical disorders, powerfully removing obstructions in the bowels. They are applied outwardly to ulcers, and for pains in the joints;

and in summer time here is great concourse of the nobility and others from Scotland, who come to drink the waters, and have a ball room where they meet twice a week.

After leaving Moffat we come to Lockerby twelve miles distant; a small village, and six more to Achenfachen, over a most wretched boggy road, till we came near to Grætney-green, which is six miles farther. Here I got some English beer, for my landlady was an English-woman; which beer, together with some dryed salmon, made me a noble regale after my day's journey of twenty four Scots miles; my mind was also highly elated to think of getting upon English ground the next day, Carlisle being but eight miles distant.

Here we had guides in order to cross the Esk, which is very dangerous to ford, and especially at this time, the waters being high, by reason of the great rains; and every tide shifts the sands, so that even the guides themselves are frequently at a loss to obtain a safe fording; and after having crossed two exceeding broad and deep waters of the Esk, I took my farewell of Scotland, wishing never to see it more.

About two or three miles riding from these fords we cross a noble stone bridge of many arches, and enter the ancient city of Carlisle, having a delicate pleasant situation, bounded on the north with the river Eden, on the east by the Peteril, and on the west by the Caude; and besides these natural fences, it is fortified with a strong wall and castle.

The Romans and Britons called this place Lugovallum, which Camden interprets the fort by the wall, which name is derived, probably from that famous military vallum or trench built by the Romans, which stands apparently a little out of the city.

Others have it, that this city was built by an ancient British Prince named Luel, and from that called Caer-Luel, i. e. Luel's town, to which it retains an affinity of sound. That it flourished exceedingly in the time of the Romans, the famous mention of it in antiquity and the remains which have been here frequently discovered do sufficiently attest.

After the departure of the Romans, it suffered extremely by the insolent outrages of the Scots and Picts; and afterwards being almost quite ruined by the Danes, it lay about two

hundred years in ruins, till King William Rufus rebuilt it, and planted a colony of Southern English in it; he is said likewise to have built the castle, which is strong and large, standing on the north west corner of the town.

Almost in the middle of this city stands the cathedral church, the upper part whereof (being new) is a curious piece of workmanship, built by King Henry VIII. but the lower is much more ancient.

In the lower west part of the town is the parochial church, as old as St Cuthbert, after whom it is called.

King Henry VIII. also fortified this city against the Scots, and built an additional castle to it on the east side, which Camden calls a citadel.

This city gives entrance by three gates, i. e. the Caldo, or Irish gate; Brother, or English gate; and Richard, or Scots gate; and the walls round it are so thick, that three men may walk a breast on them within the parapet.

Carlisle is a wealthy and populous place, and the houses well built, the streets neatly paved, and has a good trade in fustians.

It is situated in longitude 21 degrees, 31

minutes west, and 54 degrees, 55 minutes north latitude. Here we rested some time and regaled ourselves nobly; to think we were now in England, with provisions and drink, much different from those we had left in Scotland.

SCOTLAND IN 1819.

LETTER I.

EDINBURGH, 3d Month, (March) 19, 1819.

My dear ***** and ****,

THROUGH the kindness of *. ****** of Newcastle, my arrival here had been anticipated, and on the stopping of the coach I was inquired for, and conducted to the house of a friend, where, late as it was, the supper table was spread, and a kind and cordial home offered me by persons whom I had never before seen. For this (to me affecting goodness) I was indebted both to Scotch and English hospitality. My host *. ********* is a Scotchman, his wife is from London, and with some of her family I had made an acquaintance in that city.

5th. Intending to remain no longer in Edinburgh than it may be necessary, in order to become pretty well acquainted with the town, the college, and the general character of the place, I began my researches this morning after breakfasting with my open hearted friends, whose residence I find is on the borders of the city, retired from the bustle, and open to the hills and meadows.

At ten I went to the college, and was admitted into Dr Hope's room, and heard him lecture to his large class on chemistry. On presenting to him, after the lecture, a letter from my valued friend, professor Williamson, he received me politely, and offered his services in a very obliging manner. This room, as well as the other parts of the University buildings, do not in appearance correspond with the high reputation of this school. The original plan of the college edifice has never been completed for want of funds. They have lately however received a grant of £10,000 per annum from parliament, and are making extensive improvements.

I spent several hours in walking through the town with a friend who kindly offered to ac-

company me. We went to various places, among others, to the top of the Calton Hill, one of the finest promenades in the city, or perhaps not surpassed in any city of Europe. This hill overlooks the whole town, and is so situated as to command the most favourable view of its different parts. Edinburgh is really a magnificent place, the great diversity of surface on which it stands, has been so managed as to inclose its picturesque beauty, and at the same time its convenience. In no place that I have seen, are there greater evidences of a regard to elegance of arrangement, without any sacrifice of the facilities of intercourse and business, than in the modern parts of this town. To form some idea of the plan of it, imagine three ridges of high land, from half a mile to a mile in width, extending from east to west, and separated from each other by deep but dry vallies. On the southermost of these ridges stands the old town, resembling much more nearly in the form of its building, a French than an English city. The streets are narrow and irregular, and the houses very high. Some of those on the north side present next the valley a face of twelve or thirteen

stories. On the western extremity of this ridge, is a high pointed hill, on which is the castle, a strong tower, and garrisoned with soldiers. On the south side of the old town, is a narrow, but deep dry valley, filled with houses on each side of a street called the Cowgate, which runs through the middle of it. Indeed the building of the old town cover a considerable part of another and a broader ridge on the south; while modern improvements have added several handsome squares and buildings, including the university to this part of the city. Nicolson Street, which connects these opposite ridges, crosses the Cowgate on a high single arched bridge, presenting the curious spectacle of one busy street passing immediately under another.

The northern or middle ridge, is covered by the new town. It is laid out with great regularity, and entirely built up with almost perfect uniformity and good taste. Princes Street on the south, and Queen's Street on the north side, have scarcely their equals any where in the symmetry of their buildings, their length, their breadth, and the beauty, and the variety of the prospect enjoyed from every part of

their extensive side walks. Prince's Street faces the valley next the old town, and from its broad flagged pavements, (for it is built only on one side,) a fine view is every where had of the green valley, and the romantic front of the old town, with the castle towering over it. The bridge on the east end of the valley, which connects the two towns, and several churches with their spires at the other end. Queen's Street similarly built on the other side, forms also a beautiful terrace, which overlooks the north valley, with its meadows, and gardens, the Frith of Forth, the county of Fife beyond, and commands a view of a still more recent addition to the city, called in common parlance the New New Town. George's Street extends longitudinally through the middle of the new town, from St Andrew's Square on the east, to Charlotte Square on the west. It is of an extraordinary width, with wide well paved foot walks. The houses in the new town, are built of hewn stone, and are three stories high. Charlotte Square, with St George's Church in the middle of its western front, its noble houses on each side, and its central area, makes a superb appearance. The new town is occu-

pied chiefly with the wealthier classes of citizens. The largest hotels for public entertainment are to be found in Prince's Street. The three principal streets of the new town are about three fourths of a mile in length. Prince's and Queen's Streets, are each 100 feet wide, and George's Street 115. The six cross streets are of inferior width. In the new new town there are already a number of well built streets, and elegant houses. Great King Street in the centre of new Edinburgh, has like George's Street, a large open space or square at each extremity.

These extraordinary and rapid improvements are not confined to the north side of Edinburgh. On the south side of the old town, George's, Nicolson's, and St Patrick's Squares, are comparatively modern, and demonstrate a similar spirit. Every stranger must be forcibly imprest with the evidence of taste and wealth which are thus displayed, and if Edinburgh is to be taken as an example of Scotland generally, one must certainly conclude that the tide of national prosperity is strong and full.

8*th*, Though invited in the kindest manner

by my friends to continue with them during my stay, I thought it advisable to obtain lodgings nearer the university, and where I should be at liberty to receive calls, and dispose of my time without the danger of intrusion on private domestic order. From the influx of strangers, and especially of students to the literary mart of the north, a great number of houses are devoted to their accommodation. The general practice is to take rooms or lodgings, at a fixed price, and engage the family to procure provisions, and provide meals just as they may be wanted, and charge only the actual cost of what is thus obtained. For this purpose a blank book is kept by the lodger, in which the mistress, or master of the house, enters an exact statement of their expenditure on his account. Nothing can be more reasonable, agreeable, or independant, than this mode of living; and it is so much the interest of housekeepers, to keep a fair account, and to treat their lodgers with civility and attention, one is in little danger of neglect or imposition. I have obtained a very genteelly furnished parlour and a bed-room, in an open part of the old town, at seventeen shillings per

week, and every necessary care is engaged to provide meals agreeably to my orders.

I have attended a number of lectures both in and out of the university, and have had introductions to several of the professors, as well as to some other persons of note; but shall forbear to make any comment till further acquaintance enable me to form opinions.

On calling to deliver a letter to F—— J—— Esq. I found him in his office, surrounded by numerous clients, listening to their representations. His house is in George's Street, the central part of the new town. On perusing my letter he left his seat, and with a ready politeness made the way easy for further acquaintance. He is so much of the public man, and has been so much talked of, it seems scarcely necessary to say that his stature is beneath the middle size, and his features small for a Scotchman; but a high, well arched forehead, and an eye of peculiar fulness and lustre, sufficiently compensate for the absence of those broad and imposing traits of countenance so common in people of his nation.

9th, After hearing a lecture in the university I went this morning with a friend to the

old Parliament House, where the courts are now sitting. This building stands in the Parliament Close, a recess on the south side of High Street in the old town. The building is nearly two hundred years old. We entered a long room which has a most singular and antiquated ceiling or roof formed of large pieces of oak very curiously carved. The crowd of people in this large room, and the hum of human voices which resounded from side to side would seem to render it a most unfit place for the calm investigations of justice, and the solemn administration of law. The room from its bustle and movement, resembled a merchant exchange; and yet two or three courts were sitting in it, and engaged in their ordinary business; advocates pleading, criers calling names, &c. They each occupied one end or quarter of the hall, and by keeping compactly together were able to get on with the business notwithstanding the continued murmur of sounds. In two or more adjoining rooms, other courts were sitting. In my short interview yesterday with J——, he kindly desired me when I came into the Court to acquaint him with my being there.

He came and conducted us through the several court rooms, libraries, &c. and gave me every requisite information. This polite attention was evidently bestowed, at the expence of his or his clients convenience, for he was soon followed by a young man with a bundle of papers, urging his attention to the subjects they referred to. But he persevered with us till he had gone the round. In one of the court rooms my attention was arrested by the appearance of a person at the table, whose physiognomy resembled that of a certain print not uncommon in the shops of New York. 'Would you,' said my conductor, 'like to be introduced to Scott?' I replied earnestly in the affirmative, and following him elbowed our way nearly to the lawyers table, and waited till J—— caught his eye. On introducing me to him he very courteously expressed his pleasure, and immediately informed me some of his ancestors were members of the Society of Friends, and that he held the Society in great respect.

This distinguished writer is still Clerk of the Court of Session, for which he receives a salary, as I was informed, of £1300 per annum. Our conversation continued as long as the business of

the court would well admit. But short as it was, it afforded a characteristic display of his anecdotical powers. In reference to the respectability of his Quaker ancestors, he related a story of a great aunt who had belonged to that sect; she had been inhumanly persecuted by a certain family on account of her religion, and on a particular occasion prompted by virtuous indignation, she kneeled before the door of her persecutors, and prayed that a male child might never be born from either branch of the family; that thereby such a persecuting race should not be continued upon the earth. Her prayer was answered, for no son was ever afterwards born in the family.

Though short in his stature and rather clumsy in his person, there is in the appearance of Walter Scott enough to excite the most favourable preposessions in relation to the powers of his mind. I do not know what Dr Spurshiem has thought or pronounced with respect to his cranium, but I do not recollect to have ever noticed a finer model; particularly in the whole of the space above his eyes. His manners appeared to be bland and engaging, and marked with that ease and simplicity which

result from the highest cultivation. He was pleased to express his regret, that his intention of leaving town almost immediately, would prevent the opportunity of further acquaintance, unless I would visit him at his country residence on the banks of the Tweed, which I find is at a considerable distance from Edinburgh. As soon as the courts are over, he flies to the country, he informed me, like a bird loozened from its cage. Being lame in one leg, he has a limp in his gait, but neither this nor the broad muscularity of his limbs can prevent the acknowledgement of those irresistible attractions which arise from his towering pile of forehead; and still more, the eloquent animation of his eye, when he selects from the vast stones of his poetic memory some lively anecdote for the amusement of his company.

Both S. and J. spoke of the Americans who were now, or who had recently been in Edinburgh, and particularly of ——— of Virginia, and ——— of Boston. The latter has been spending some years on the continent, and has richly availed himself of the advantages of a residence at one of the German universities, and a visit at most of the courts and capitals of the south of Europe.

Among the various rooms to which J——— conducted me was the Advocates' Library, containing about 50,000 volumes. The apartments of this library are six in number, and all completely subterranean or beneath the level of the ground; but a new building is now nearly completed for the accommodation of this and the Solicitor's Library. This new building is in a style of more luxurious architecture than any thing that the old city of Edinburgh has hitherto witnessed. The Advocate's Library contains many rare and valuable works, among which are several beautiful manuscripts of the Bible, with a copy of the Gospels, in the Malay tongue, written on the leaves of a tree, and a fine copy of Martiall's Epigrams, written on vellum, and upwards of 901 years old. The judges presiding in the several courts were remarkably fine looking men, particularly in all those traits which seem in natural alliance with the dignity of their stations. Indeed it struck me that if the essence of human wisdom could be personified, you might here behold it. In some of the court rooms were finely executed statues of former judges. One of these was in the attitude of expounding the

law with much earnestness. Another is recently from the chissel of Chantrey, and does credit to his superior skill. The Court of Session, of which W. Scott is one of the clerks, is the most exalted tribunal in Scotland. From the decisions of this court there is no appeal except to the house of Peers. The Lord President of this court receives a salary of £4,300. The judges while on the bench wear a red gown, and as in England, they, as well as lawyers, have their heads covered with powdered wigs.

Agreeable as it was to have so intelligent a conductor through this great theatre of Scottish justice, I should have much preferred to listen to him at the bar. But there did not appear to be any issues of a very interesting nature at that time before the courts. The Parliament Square is ornamented with an equestrian statue of Charles II, of beautiful workmanship; and it is singular that there is no account registered of the name of the artist, nor of the authority by which it was erected.

At half past five I had the pleasure of meeting at J——'s table two gentlemen of eminence in their respective professions, Sir H—— M——

W———, one of the most distinguished preachers in Edinburgh, and M———a lawyer. The former is past the middle age, the latter has not yet attained it. These two persons were appointed by the General Assembly of Scotland to draw the national report relative to the condition of the poor, and which able document has been printed by order of Parliament. I have not seen this report, but in course of conversation they united in condemning the poor law of England as injurious to the interests of the country, and tending to increase the evils they are meant to remedy.

Sir H. M. W. is at the head of the largest parish in Edinburgh, or perhaps in Scotland. It comprehends a population of about 40,000 persons; and as a striking evidence of the pride of honest independence in which the lower classes are educated in this country, he stated, that the sum of £250 per annum was distributed in out-door pensions. This sum it was conceived might be diminished by the erecting of a workhouse, a house was accordingly provided, and the out-pay was stopped, but only nine persons chose to accept the new terms, and come into the house. It is an almost

universal custom in Scotland to assist the poor, not by taxes, but by voluntary contributions collected at the churches ; and the distribution of these charities is very much under the regulation of ministers and other religious officers of the parish. A forced maintenance of the poor is greatly deprecated in Scotland, as tending to depress the virtuous energies of the people, and of course to multiply all the evils of pauperism. Hospitals for the relief of the sick and disabled are pretty numerous, but they are supported principally by private donations.

On such an occasion as this little dinner party, when one first meets company in a strange place, it is natural perhaps to feel the workings of a little curious hesitation, and to be cautious of casting one's line too far into the current of conversation ; not knowing its depth, or its strength, or the actual dangers of the sport. In a small and select company, too, ones timidity is greater than in a more promiscuous assemblage. The clerical knight had arrived before me, and on my introduction to him by J —— he rose with a slow and solemn motion from his seat, raised his right hand

nearly to his face, and made a low and deliberate bow. It almost brought to my imagination the formalities of a magical incantation, and nearly chilled the blood in my veins. M——— was more easy, but I could scarcely refrain from the thought that they both viewed me as a sort of non-descript, and did not at first know in which class, in order of the social world, to place me. A slight difference of dress or manners may thus tend to arrest the natural flow of feeling and sentiment; but happily the faculty of speech may soon dispel those errors of the imagination, and open the heart to more liberal and enlightened emotions.

The conversation was instructive and agreeable, but not particularly brilliant. J—— excels remarkably in fulness and readiness of thought and expression. His mind teems upon every subject that fairly engages his attention, and it seems to require as little exertion in him to keep up a constant stream of sensible talk, as it does in a ploughman to whistle from one end of his furrow to the other. His remarks are more sprightly and entertaining, than profound and instructive; but

they are on this account better suited to ordinary occasions. His wife you know is a New Yorker. They have one child, a fine little girl, about six years old. They have a residence in the country three miles from the city, to which they are now about retiring for the summer. The distinguished rank which he holds at the bar, and the prodigious sale which the Edinburgh Review now commands, must afford him an ample income. It is indeed surprising that one man can execute so much, and do it so well. There are few instances in literary biography which more forcibly demonstrates the importance of an early and assiduous cultivation of the faculties, and the power of habit and exercise over the imagination and judgment, than in the case of Francis Jeffrey and Walter Scott.

10*th*. The university buildings occupy a quadrangle of 550 by 350 feet, with a large court in the centre. The institution having received the parliamentary grant before mentioned, is now in an active state of improvement, under the arrangement of Playfair, an ingenious architect, and nephew of the professor. New buildings have been erected on

the west side of the court for a museum of natural history, chemical lecture room, laboratories, &c. The museum is nearly completed, and in point of elegance in its interior, it will rival all the apartments I have seen for purposes of this nature.

Dr Hope's new lecture room will afford superior advantages to his class, already more numerous than any other in the university, and indeed larger than any class I saw on the continent. His style of lecturing is remarkably free from any strained attempt at wit or ornament; but his enunciation is full, distinct and intelligible; he says nothing more than what it is important he should say; but he says enough to render his subject perspicuous to his auditors. His system principally consists in the dexterity of his manipulations, and the uniform elegance and success of his experiments. To this part of his subject he pays the greatest attention, sparing neither time nor expence in his preparations. Indeed, with all the well devised apparatus, and the example of his eminent predecessor Dr Black, and the facility with which any additional instrument can be procured in this city, it might be

expected that the professor of chemistry in this university, would feel an ambition to excel in the excellence of his course of instruction. It is Dr Hope's merit, that he does feel this ambition, and hence his efforts are attended with complete success. Whatever may be alleged with respect to his want of genius, he has enough to give his subject a full and masterly elucidation—enough to satisfy all the reasonable desires of his class, and more than this however, it might extend his reputation, as a philosopher would in all probability tend to diminish his qualifications as a teacher. Wherever Dr H. has chosen to enter the field of research and investigation, he has shewn himself not deficient in the power of discrimination, or the sagacity which leads to useful discovery.

I spent the evening with Dr John Murray, and have several times heard him in his lecture room. This eminent chemist has been for several years in such bad health, as seldom to venture out of doors. He passes by a covered way from his chamber to his lecture room, and spends no more time in his laboratory than is absolutely unavoidable, depending chief-

ly on his assistants for the requisite preparations. Dr M's lectures and publications have contributed very considerably to the scientific eminence of this city. Notwithstanding the popularity of the collegiate course of chemistry, he has always been attended by a respectable class; and few men who have ever filled a chemical chair have exceeded him in the perspicuity of his views, and the acuteness with which he examines the prevailing theories of the science.

11*th*. At nine this morning, I heard Dr Gregory, on the practice of physic. The ability with which this chair has been filled by his father and himself, is acknowledged by the medical world in Europe, and America. Dr G. is himself advanced in years. Nothing can exceed the ease and familiarity of his manner. He sits with his hat on, and talks to his numerous class like a father to his sons, telling them his experience, and that of his father before him; and they listening to him with the fondness of children. This instruction is of so practical a cast, and has withal such a moral bearing, it cannot but be very valuable to the Tyros in medicine, who

in such large numbers listen to his discourses. If he has any faults, it is merely that which arises from the garrulity of age.

With an American acquaintance, I went to the High School of Edinburgh, and was introduced to the rector J. Pillans. This grammar school is of ancient standing, and like the university, is under the direction of the magistrates of the city. It dates an existence of nearly 300 years, but the present building was erected 1777. It is a 120 feet long; the number of scholars is at present between 8 and 900. Four teachers are employed in addition to the rector. This gentleman, by the effort of a particular genius, and indefatigable activity, has completely succeeded in introducing to his large school, the ministerial instruction, and applying it to classical learning. He has under his inclusive charge twenty three classes, each containing nine boys. Every class has its monitor, who hears the rest recite. They occupy three rooms, and are all engaged at the same time. The rector superintends the whole, and decides all cases o dispute when appeals are made to him against the decisions of monitors. In each room is a

custus morum, who watches the behaviour of the scholars, and notes every instance of remissness. Almost the only punishment resorted to, is the imposing of additional tasks on offenders, and obliging them to attend the school during the hours and half days of ordinary vacation. The twenty three classes all recite the lesson at the same time. The noise they make is unavoidably great, but it is the sound of useful activity.

We were highly gratified with the evidence of intelligence and attainment which the boys displayed when collected in one room, and examined before us by the Rector. The superiority of their instruction appeared, not only in the facility of their translation, but in the readiness with which they revised parallel passages, and referred to the illustrations of different classical authors; and in their acquaintance with the geography, chronology, and of the historical passages which were given them as extemporaneous exercises. Great merit is obviously due to the Rector for bringing this method of teaching so perfectly to bear upon the higher parts of education, and showing its adaptation to subjects which have generally been thought beyond its reach.

The High School contains a good library for the benefit of the teachers and boys of the upper class. The whole cost of tuition in this excellent school is but three pound per annum, including the use of the library. There are few boys in the school above sixteen years of age, a period which leaves sufficient time for apprenticeship to almost any kind of business. With such advantages of intellectual and moral instruction, is it surprising that Scotland should have taken such an elevated stand among the nations, for the intelligence, industry, and sobriety of her people.

12*th*, I have been much gratified to-day in two of the lecture rooms; viz. those of Dr Brown, professor of Moral Philosophy, and Dr Ritchie, Professor of Logic. The former is the successor of Dugald Stewart; and difficult as the task must have been to supply such a vacancy, Dr B. acquits himself with an ability which leaves but little to desire in this interesting field of instruction. He reads his lecture; but it is so eloquently written, and so agreeably read, that the attention of the class is well supported to the end.

Dr Ritchie also reads, but with such ani-

mation and energy, as to spread a charm over a subject from which I had anticipated but a very moderate share of entertainment. He treated in this lecture of sophisms or fallacies in reasoning, and in the course of his remarks, stated, that the 'divinity of the Christian religion is a fact which is better established than almost any other of equal antiquity; and much better than many others on which mankind in general, and even sceptics themselves, rest some of the most important conclusions of practical life.' Dr Brown is equally explicit in his support of Christian principles. Such evidences of a sound and orthodox faith, in two of the most distinguished metaphysical teachers, ought, as I conceive, to go far toward redeeming the university from the imputation of leaning towards sceptism, under which it labours in the southern parts of the kingdom.

LETTER II.

Edinburgh, 3d Month (March) 20, 1819.

My dear —— and ——,

An introduction from my friend S. of Yale was sufficient to engage the kind attention of this amiable man. I received to-day a note of invitation from him, to meet a few of his friends at his own house, at the singular hour of nine o'clock p. m. I anticipated a select literary few, but was surprised to find a drawing room filled with fashionable people of both sexes, dressed in the first style of Edinburgh taste and gaiety. *Quoi faire*, you will ask in such a case, with my plain habits and habiliments. Why, no other than make the best of it, and behave as easy as possible. I confess I had no just notice before of an even-

ing party in the true *ton*. The room became crowded to excess, so that to sit was impossible, except for a very few whose strength could no longer support them on their feet, and those few would of course be ladies. Notwithstanding the crowd, it might be called a select party, for the greater portion were persons of some literary reputation. Among the females were Mrs Grant of Laggan and her daughter. This lady feels much interest in America, from the circumstance of having spent several of her early years in that country; and she is popular with us, from having given so agreeable an account of her recollections in her published letters. We had much interesting conversation. J—— of Boston, Professor A—— of Milan, and O——, the son of my amiable friend at Geneva, were of the party. The latter has spent some time at the university. Much ease and sociality prevailed. About eleven o'clock two or three supper tables were spread with a cover of cold fowl, tongue, ice cream, jellies, fruit and wine. The company did not all incline to partake of the refreshments, but such as did, went to the table and helped themselves standing; for there was not

room for many to sit. Dr B. politely interposed to assist me to the various good things on the table, and what was of more consequence to my sensibilities, a chair.

The company dispersed about twelve without any formality. Instead of carriages at the door, (though there might have been some of these) I observed a number of sedan chairs. These, as well as the hackney coaches, are public vehicles, and have regulated prices. They are principally used for the conveyance of females. I returned to my lodgings, as I supposed most of the company did, excessively fatigued from so long standing, and more inclined to blame than praise this fashionable mode of showing hospitality. Every rational purpose, as far as I can conceive, would be better answered by tea parties at an earlier hour, and by inviting very few more persons than there were seats in the room. The standers would then have a chance of being frequently replaced by the sitters, and each would be at liberty to choose his position. But I am told that these Edinburgh coteries are sometimes so full, that those who come last can get no further than the head of the stairs, or at

most to the door of the drawing room. *To stand* for two or three hours, squeezed uncomfortably on all sides, for the honour of being at a party, appears to me one of the most stupid things imaginable. But I am perhaps too little versed in the motives and stimulants of high life, to comprehend the nature of such a custom, or the reasons for its adoption.

13*th*, At half-past nine this morning, I went to breakfast with Mrs Grant in Princes Street. She holds a most respectable rank in the literary society of this place, and is much visited by strangers. Her conversation turned on America, of which, though she left it at the early age of thirteen, she retains a forcible recollection. She speaks with a strong Scotch accent, as do many of the females with whom I have conversed. The brogue is quite a national trait, and in the middling and lower classes, it is no recommendation to be without it. Mrs G. told me, that on her return from America, the plain English terms *large* and *small* were quite offensive to her companions, for they considered it a mark of pride in her to use them; and she was obliged, in her own do-

fence, to substitute the vernaculis words *muckle* and *wee*. From the superiority of her literary taste and acquirements, and the excellence of her character, she holds the respectable station of protectress to several young females of family and fortune, who reside with her much, as her own children, partake of her counsel, and receive their instruction from masters under her direction. The openness and simplicity of her manners are no less attractive than the graces of her understanding. She has none of the flimsy wisdom about her, which is said to distinguish the *blue stockings* of this city, and which qualifies them to converse with any body on any subject; but especially with politicians and philosophers. She has a strong and enlightened mind, cultivated by study and observation, and is blessed with an ample share of that, first of natural endowments,—good sense.

At the breakfast table several of her protegies were present, besides her own daughters. When the repast was finished, she read to us a chapter in the Bible. This I take to be her customary practice, and when done with proper solemnity, it has ever appeared to me

to be an emphatical mode of disposing the mind to a grateful sense of its daily favours, and for inculcating those feelings which are the best preparation for the active concerns of the day.

I heard a lecture this morning from Dr Hamilton, Professor of Obstetrics, in the university. It was fluent, clear, and impressive. His reputation as ateacher is inferior to few. His class, however, is not half so large as that of Dr Hope. Indeed it is evident that chemistry and natural philosophy are the most popular branches of education, in this as well as in the Parisian schools. Dr H. uses no notes, he speaks with a considerable brogue, but a certain measure of that is to my ear by no means disagreeable.

At the table of my friend C———, I met to-day a number of foreigners who have been spending the winter in Edinburgh, chiefly in attendance upon the lectures. Among them is a person from the Crimea, who appears to be a man of some distinction. His title, as I find on his card, is Sultan Alexander Katte Ghery, Prince Ghery, and of Caucasus. He is of a middle age, has a mild and agreea-

ble physiognomy, and tolerable fair complexion; agreeable and sedate demeanour, speaks English pretty well, and converses freely. He appears to be religiously disposed, having incurred, as I was informed, the displeasure of his family by refusing to join in their superstitious practices, and by his determination to adopt a purer and better faith. He has been encouraged, it is said, by the emperor to travel through England and Scotland, in order to extend his qualifications for introducing reformation and improvement into his own country. This I should think at least probable; for it is a fact, that a considerable number of young Russians of talent have been stationed in different schools of England and France, and others supported in their journey through those countries; that they may in their return diffuse the knowledge thus acquired. The Sultan informed us that the priests of the Greek church, in the south of Russia, are ignorant, superstitious, and selfish; and that in the Crimea the Mahometans are more religious and more moral than the Christians. Education is extremely low, the dialects of the Crimea are very various, and some of them have no written language.

14th, A breakfast this morning with Dr B. made me acquainted with an amiable and interesting family. There is probably no man in this intellectual city more devoted to literary and scientific pursuits than Dr B. Besides the editorship of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, his papers read before the R. S. S. of London and Edinburgh are numerous, and on subjects of science which require a great deal of experimental investigation. Much of the Encyclopedia is written by himself. Besides these very active duties, he is about to commence, in conjunction with Professor Jamieson, the publication of a quarterly journal of science. In the united states we know but little comparatively of the profession of letters, and we know still less of the actual toil which is requisite to sustain the reputation of good authorship. My recollection would scarcely enable me to name a single individual who is dependant solely upon his pen for maintenance, without any connexion with place or appointment; and until letters become more of a profession among us, it may be reasonable to doubt whether learning will flourish in any degree commensurate with the domestic arts.

Dr B. has a family of four beautiful little boys, partaking in a remarkable degree of the personal attraction of their agreeable and accomplished mother.

I attended this morning the Kirk of Sir H.— M.— W.—, and heard two discourses from him. The first was a lecture on the third chapter of 1 Kings, between which and the sermon were other usual exercises. There is an honesty in his manner, and an earnestness so totally devoid of all attempt at ornament or of pulpit effect, except that of solemnizing his audience, and enforcing upon them the heart-felt importance of religious duties; and there is at the same time in his voice and looks, and instruction, such an exemption from all affected seriousness, that no person can doubt that he means to be understood, and felt in all that he says, and that he regards religion as a daily practical work, which one man cannot do for another. His style is plain, but full of energy. Though advanced in years, his voice is strong and often to a high pitch of fervour and authority, but in its boldest tones it is finely tempered with that affectionate solicitude which an aged minister may be well

supposed to feel for an audience to which he has long been attached. This is the first Scotch sermon I have heard; and I must confess it gave me a favourable impression of the fidelity and ability with which the minister of a national kirk performs his service. The salaries of the clergy in Scotland vary from L.150 to L.510 per annum, few if any exceed the latter sum.

With an American acquaintance I likewise went to hear a sermon from the author of the work on taste. His published sermons are certainly eloquent and popular, but on this occasion I was disappointed. The orator falls far short of what I had anticipated. This might have been owing to the bodily infirmity under which he laboured. His voice and action were feeble, nor did there appear to be much in the composition that went far to impress the hearers. The sermon lasted about twenty minutes. The Episcopal Chapel in which he officiates is a new and superb structure in the new town; the richness of the edifice, its gilded cross, and the rays of glory penetrating the clouds which surround it, the shortness of the sermon, and the thinness of the audience, all furnished a

remarkable contrast with the Kirk of Sir H. M.

15*th*. After breakfasting with an elderly lady in Princes Street, whom I had met at J. Brown's evening party, the sister of W. M—— of Philadelphia, and attending several lectures, I went to visit a school for the education of girls, called the Merchant Maiden School. It occupies a large and appropriate building recently erected in a pleasant situation on the southern border of the old town. The house cost £9000, and the furniture nearly £6000. The foundation of this institution was laid by a benevolent female, and completed by private donations and contributions. It feeds, clothes, and educates about 80 girls. Those who contribute to a certain amount have the privilege of introducing a pupil. They are instructed in all the substantial parts of a liberal and domestic education, and the more fashionable accomplishments are taught to those whose friends are willing to encounter the expense themselves. The pupils are of respectable but reduced families. Neatness and even elegance are studied in the furniture and arrangement of every apartment of the house. Sixteen of

the oldest girls sleep in field bedsteads with curtains. The bedsteads are all of iron, light and tasteful. Even the strips which support the matresses are of sheet iron, and contribute by their elasticity to the comfort of the bed. The wardrobe of the school is a model of neatness. The pupils on leaving this seminary for actual service, receive a sum of money not exceeding a few pounds, but proportionable to their merits. The hope of this reward serves to stimulate them to industry and good conduct. Such an Institution as this is a high eulogium on the benevolence of those who planned and supported it; and so far as it goes it must contribute in the most consoling manner to relieve the feelings of a parent, who having once been in affluence or competence, and experienced the failure of all his worldly hopes, is assured, on leaving the world, that his child will be educated in a school, which he knows will qualify her to fill some station of comfort and respectability.

At the house of T. A— of Charlotte Square, a gentleman well know to mineralogists as the author of a valuable book on the synonimes of minerals, and of some other essays on kin-

dred subjects, I met this afternoon a dinner party, consisting chiefly of members of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Among them were several professors of the university, Dr B—Dr C— of the university of Glasgow, and Captain B—H—son of Sir James Hall, whose instructive experiments on the fusion of refractory substances under strong pressure are cited in almost every treatise on chemistry. Captain H— is a very intelligent and skilful officer. He commanded one of the government vessels which conveyed Lord Amherst and his retinue to the Court of China, and took an active part in that singular mission, and in the discoveries made in the Chinese seas. Among the foreigners present, were Aldini of Milan, the Sultan Kette Ghery, and L—n of New York. The drawing room in which we met was ornamented with a suite of large and uncommonly brilliant specimens, exhibiting some of the most beautiful varieties of the mineral kingdom, arranged in an elegant mahogany case. The scientific collection of our host was in another room. At eight, the company went in a body to the Royal Society, the number of the members present was about fifteen. Lord

Grey presided, and a paper was read by Dr Brewster, on the physical characters of a silicious matter, which is deposited in Bamboo. The society occupies two small but neat rooms. Among the members was one whose appearance struck me as remarkable, the deep lines of his unusually thin visage, and the keen and vivid glances of his eye, seemed to indicate a more than ordinary sensibility to external as well as internal impressions, notwithstanding the furrows which age had made upon his forehead. It was Mr M'K— the author of the Man of Feeling. A considerable number of strangers attended the meeting, among whom I was glad to observe four or five of my own fellow citizens.

17*th*. A breakfast this morning with T. A—, gave me an opportunity of looking more leisurely over his cabinet. It is preserved in tasteful and beautiful order, and contains a superb variety, especially of the minerals of Greenland, and the Ferroe Isles. His wife whom he buried two years ago at Nice, was a sister of Elizabeth Smith, whose literary attainments, and moral excellence have claimed the admiration of all who have perused the

interesting narrative of her life. A— is a banker. His papers on geological subjects are creditable evidences of that zeal for the attainment and diffusion of useful knowledge, which is found in so many instances in this country, to pervade not only the work shop, but the counting house, to alleviate the toils of business, and mingle with the common concerns of life.

Of the lectures which I attended to-day, was one of Dr B—y's on anatomy. Though not within the limits, nor under the authority of the university, Dr B. is attended by the greater number of the medical students. He delivers an excellent course, and is deservedly esteemed by his class. Among the numerous preparations of his museum are a complete skeleton of an Elephant, and the skeleton of a Horse, with that of a Man seated on its back. A more appropriate image of "death on the pale horse," was perhaps never thought of.

The professor of anatomy in the university, Dr M—— has the reputation of enjoying his office by virtue of the talents of his father and grandfather, and of caring too little for any

thing except the emoluments of his chair. I heard him to-day after attending Dr B——. His door-keeper, though he knew I was a stranger, refused to admit me till his master appeared, who after some hesitation, gave me leave to enter. Although his apartment of the medical school is that which in other places generally secures the largest attendance, his class is about one fifth of the number of Dr Hope's.

On entering the theatre, he ascended to a desk, took out a paper, and read the whole of a lecture on aneurism, in a slow and indolent manner, put the paper again into his pocket, and went out, without making any comments. Students who mean to graduate are obliged of course to take Dr M's ticket; and it is certainly much to be regretted, that a branch of medical study, that lies so much at the foundation of the art, should not be taught in a manner the most acceptable to the students, who annually resort to this school, from every part of Europe and America. Dr M. has given proofs of very respectable qualifications in several publications on the subject of his own department; hence the manner in which he fulfils his duties, is the more remarkable.

17*th*. Professor J——, with whom I breakfasted this morning, has done much by his devoted attention to Natural History to elevate the character of the Edinburgh School. His collection of minerals and other objects is rich and extensive, and his arrangements are evidences of much taste. As a mineralogist, he is probably not excelled by many persons in Europe; but his style of lecturing is not good. His manner is tame and feeble, and having spent much time at the school of Freyburg, under the great founder of scientific mineralogy, professor Warner, he has acquired a German accent, which to say the least, adds no grace to his delivery. His lectures embrace zoology, as well as mineralogy. His treatise on the latter subject has been the most popular work in the English language, in both hemispheres; but it will not be able, I think, long to compete with the more lucid and interesting works of Cleaveland and Phillips.

I have seen to-day the Deaf and Dumb School, and the general Infirmary. In the former, are fifty pupils, male and female. The teacher of this school R. K.—— has gained a well merited reputation, for his ingenuity and success

in training the minds and morals of this unfortunate class. He has published several little works in aid of this mode of teaching, which are said to possess much merit. Some of the children speak very intelligibly. They are taught arithmetic, writing, the accurate definition of words; and are made to answer questions relative to some parts of the scriptures, and other topics adapted to their condition. With some of the boys I conversed with great facility, by means of the slate and pencil. There are few schools for the Deaf and Dumb, better managed and supported than this. The opinion which some persons have attempted to maintain, that the instruction of persons deprived of their hearing, tends to render them more dissatisfied with their condition, and of course more unhappy, appears to be decidedly erroneous. That an injudicious course of education, may in a few solitary instances produce such an effect, is possible; but the general result appears to be as much in favour of benevolent efforts towards this class, as it is on behalf of those who are in the full enjoyment of all their faculties.

The Hospital of Edinburgh is by no means

a superior establishment, though at present it is under much better regulation I am told, than it was a few years ago. The wards are small, the floors are of large tile, or brick, as in France; and the bedsteads are of iron, and without curtains. The patients are well classed, but too much stowed in some of the wards. As there is probably no hospital in Great Britain more frequented by foreign students, for the purpose of clinical instruction, it would seem very desireable that it should present a model of all that is useful or agreeable in arrangement, equipment, and general regulation.

18*th*. I took breakfast at Dr B——'s, and spent much of the morning very pleasantly with him in his cabinet. He has signalized himself by his indefatigable researches, and numerous discoveries relative to the polarzation of light. It was in the course of these researches that he invented, and gave a name to the Kalliedoscope, an instrument so simple and so extremely amusing, that it would probably have been impossible by any patent regulation, to restrain the universal temptation to manufacture and sell it. Could this have

been done, Dr B—— might, I believe with justice to himself, have realized a fortune from this little instrument.

I called on Sir H. M. W. and spent half an hour with him at his house, in Queen Street. The clerical formality which struck me so forcibly at our first interview, was changed into intimacy and kindness. It was he who originated the parlimentary scheme of building a great number of additional churches. This want is much felt even in Edinburgh. The established kirks within his own parish, will hold, he supposes, about 10,000, and the dissenting meeting houses, perhaps 10,000 more, leaving a very large surplus of those who are able to attend worship unprovided with the opportunity.

19*th*. Dr B.—— with whom I took breakfast was formerly a clergyman, but yielding to the impulse of genius, he gave up the pulpit for the anatomical theatre, and dissecting room. But he does not disdain to insert, as occasion offers a little theology into his details of bones and muscles ; by no means a bad seasoning, though unhappily rather uncommon. He possesses a strong and cultivated mind. He

was the friend of of Dr Spursheim, the craniologist, whom he speaks well of as a man, and an anatomist; though he appears to be no believer in his system. He differs from him in placing as an effect what Spursheim considers as a cause. Dr B—— supposes it is the soul that modifies the organs, and not the organs the soul; and that it would be therefore as wrong to seek for the peculiarities of the soul in the brain and other organs, as it would be to look for the genius of a mechanic among his tools. But admitting this theory to be the same one, it may be answered, that if a mechanic invents a tool, for each specific operation, and if the site or shape of any one tool, affords a vindication of the extent of its use, or the propensity of the master to handle it, in preference to others, the tools themselves would enable any person acquainted with their application, to judge of the predominant genius of their owner. I would not have these remarks to be taken as a proof of my confidence in the theory of cranioscopy. Every attempt to reduce all the little cavities, flatnesses, risings and protuberances of the skull, to the principles of an exact science, and to deduce from them

the precise measure of judgment, memory and imagination, which any individual may possess, will I suspect be for ever baffled, until nature herself shall enlarge the organ of penetration, greatly beyond its present dimensions. The doctrine of Spursheim, it would seem, was at one time much in vogue in Scotland, and it still has numerous partisans, both here and in England.

The late Dr Gordon of this city, by directing against it the keen shafts of his wit and satire in the Edinburgh Review, did much to check its popularity; but the most complete refutation of its principles as a science, may be found in the article Cranioscopy in the Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica, now publishing here, and of which Dr Roger of London is the author.

Dr. B. mentioned to me a curious instance of faith in the evidences of the skull. A medical acquaintance of his on a tour to the Highlands, had taken a guide to conduct him to the top of one of the mountains, and while exploring the summit, the guide happening to pull off his bonnet to scratch his head, exposed to the alarmed vision of the Doctor, the organ of mur-

der very strongly developed. With the greatest caution, the latter watching his opportunity, slipped from the guide, and took to his heels down the mountain, leaving the astonished man utterly at a loss to account for such a strange proceeding.

I dined to-day with Dr. Hope, who resides with his brother in Queen Street. Several professors, foreigners, and other gentlemen, besides a number of ladies, constituted the dinner company. The entertainment was rich and tasteful. Greater attention appears to be paid to dress, especially among the females here than in America, or perhaps in England. Their fashions too are different; but I shall not attempt to describe or criticise them, even at the risk of being censured for my indifference by my female friends at home, who themselves dress with great simplicity and neatness.

Professor L—— is now supplying the place of Professor Playfair, who is confined by illness. I have several times heard him, but cannot consider him as an accomplished lecturer. His person is large, and his manner is coarse. He is immethodical and desultory in his arrangement, but as a plea for this, it may be

urged that he lectures without notes, and on subjects for which he has made no particular preparation. He is a man of unquestionable learning and genius, and whatever may become of his theories, it must be ackowledged that his publications have benefited science. Edinburgh is well supplied with fish, both from fresh and salt water. Oysters are also plentiful. Our dinner resembled a French as much as an English repast; for though there were numerous courses and meats of various kinds, there was wanting the towering ribs of roast beef so essential to the well doing of John Bull in the important science of gastronomy. Dr Hope was the first in Great Britain who taught the reformed chemistry. He was in Paris thirty years ago, and dined as I did with Bertholet. He is a batchelor, but his brother has a charming family.

21*st*, I went at half past nine to breakfast with Dr Brown; he is not married but lives with two of his sisters, as before mentioned, in Princes Street. I have seldom passed a morning more pleasantly than in conversation with this aimable trio.

Dr B.——, whether before his class, or at his fireside, is the same mild, easy, social, polite gentleman—highly intelligent and instructive upon every topic of conversation—without the least intrusiveness of manner, but gentle, almost to a fault. He, as well as most of the Savans whom I have met with here, appears to entertain very friendly feelings toward the United States, and looks with much interest to the progress of our institutions. It has been gratifying to me to hear them speak in flattering terms of the Americans who are here, either as travellers or as medical students. Walter Scott and his writings hold a prominent rank in the public consideration, and furnish an almost certain topic in every literary coterie. There is very little hesitation any where in giving him the credit of Waverley and all its conseries's. It is well known that he bargains with the printer for the copy, receives the money, and examines the proof sheets. One of my American acquaintance was informed by the chief bookseller, that he had himself paid him more than £55,000 for the Waverley and other productions; and he knew, that he has received at least £15,000 from other

publishers. His office of clerk is worth £1200 per annum; and in addition to this good fortune, an uncle of his wife died lately in the East Indies, and left her about L.25,000. The difficulty which every body is under of assigning any reasonable motive for his refusing to avow himself as the author, has led to the surmise, that his brother, Thomas Scott, who resides in Canada, may be the real author. His brother, when a pupil of the High School, was distinguished by his readiness and turn for satire. His wife also, who is said to be exceedingly clever, is believed by some to have had no inconsiderable share in these productions. She came from Galloway, that part of Scotland whose local manners have been so wonderfully depicted in Guy Mannering, and is known to be conversant with the habits of the country. But the main current of public, and I may say, of enlightened opinion, is in favour of the Clerk of the Sessions, notwithstanding that he is known himself to have written a review of the Tales of my Landlord in the Edinburgh Review. But this is by no means a solitary instance of authors having reviewed their own works in that very popular

journal. There can be no objection to this, if reviews, as is now the fashion, are to be mere political or literary essays, with only a very slight notice of the author, whom they use for little more than a top line. But as the channel of fair and candid criticism, it is surely preposterous to allow a man thus to pass judgment on himself. I do not mean to assert that this has been often done, either in the Quarterly or Edinburgh Review; but that it is occasionally permitted, I have good authority for believing. Scott was formerly a bookseller in this town, and an author at the same time, and probably a reviewer also.

The term 'blue stocking,' as applied here very generally to literary ladies, is rather to be considered as contemptuous, or implying an inclination to go beyond their depth, or to pass current for more than they are worth in substantial literary stock. To those who possess real talents and acquirements, the term does not apply, or if applied, falls like a blunted arrow harmless to the ground.

In the course of our conversation, Dr B. expressed the singular opinion, that a belief in ghosts in early life, has a fine effect on the

fancies of children; and that without such a belief, or at least without hearing ghosts talked of, we should have no notions of a spiritual existence.

LETTER II.

Edinburgh, 3d Month (March) 23, 1819.

My dear —— and ——,

I gratified my curiosity to-day in a visit to Holyrood House, the ancient palace of the Kings of Scotland. It is situated at the eastern extremity of High Street, the Castle forming a picturesque object at the other end. This edifice has undergone during the lapse of ages, so many changes, that none of the present building can lay claim to great antiquity. It was burnt when Mary Queen of Scots was a minor, but soon underwent a complete repair. The Soldiers of Cromwell destroyed a considerable part, which was repaired at the restoration of Charles II.

The present building is a quadrangle, with a court in the middle, 230 feet square, sur-

rounded by piazzas. The front is two stories high with a flat roof, bu the rest of the palace is three stories.

At each corner of the front, or rather at each frontal extremity of the side buildings, are two round towers surrounded with low turrets. On the first floor on the north side, is a gallery 150 feet long, called the picture gallery, the walls of which are hung with the pretended portraits of three hundred Kings, whose united reigns make a period of more than 2,000 years. Most of these pictures must of course be altogether ideal. In the gallery are many pieces of Vandyke, but the whole collection is black with smoke and dirt, and in miserable condition. The most interesting part of the palace is the rooms which were occupied by the beautiful and unfortunate Queen. They have been carefully preserved in the exact condition in which she left them. Her bed with its coverlids and blankets, the chairs with their wrought seats, the hangings of the rooms, implements of the fire place, drawers, cabinets, &c. are the same that were used by herself. You will of course conclude that many of these things are in a very perishing state. The

curtains and chair covers have become exceedingly tender, and the natural inclination of every stranger to carry with him a piece of such relics, though guarded against by the keeper, has increased the ragged and forlorn aspect, which time has impressed on the frail materials. I was taken to the little room in which Mary was closeted with Rizzo when the conspirators broke in upon them. The assassins ascended by a narrow private staircase, and having stabbed Rizzo several times in her presence, they dragged him through her bed and drawing rooms, into one corner of an anti-chamber where he fell. The old lady who conducted me through the rooms showed me several dark spots on the floor, which are considered as marks of the blood of this favourite of his royal mistress. When I expressed some doubt of the possibility of the stains remaining so long, 'Indeed', said my guide, 'the more we wash it, the more conspicuous it apears.' They seem to regard the preservation of the stain as something providential. The floor, I observed, was in reality kept remarkably clean. The south rooms contain a number of pictures, and are furnished in the manner of the

olden time. These rooms belong to the Duke of Hamilton, who is the rightful keeper of the palace, and they are the only remains of the ancient building.

The chapel of the palace is completely in ruins; the roof fell in, and brought down with it one row of the pillars, and converted this part of the edifice into a beautiful and imposing ruin. In the yard are some of the oldest monuments I have ever seen. Some parts of the palace were fitted up magnificently, for the accommodation of the brother of Lewis XVIII, and his two sons, the Dukes De Angouleme and Berri, who lived there until they were removed to England. From a regard to ancient custom, Holyrood House is still allowed to afford a privileged asylum to insolvent debtors, against the persecution of their creditors; and I am informed it is still so much resorted to for this purpose, that the houses and rooms near it, rent enormously high.

After hearing a lecture from Professor Jamieson on Geology, I attended a meeting of the Wernerian Society, held in the library of the University; about forty members were present. Dr Brewster read a paper on the re-

lation between the optical properties of crystals, and their primitive forms; a subject which in consequence, very much of his own researches is likely to become of considerable importance to Mineralogy. A paper was read by Dr Hubert of the Geology of one of the Shetland Islands, accompanied with a suite of specimens, maps of strata, &c. A chairman is appointed at each meeting, Dr Barclay was the presiding officer on this occasion.

A dinner at T. J.—— Esq. in the new town, introduced me to an interesting and most intelligent family. His wife is a person of uncommon merit, and much esteemed in the literary and philanthropic circles of this city. The children, mostly grown up, show the fruits of such a mother's care,—amiable, modest and exceedingly well instructed. There was a pretty large company at the table, the female part of which, as I have remarked in other places, were gaily dressed; the hair decorated with artificial flowers, while the neck (with a liberal allowance for the term) is left to ornament itself, by the red and white of simple timidity. But whatever judgment may be of dress and appearance (and every

country has its own peculiarities) there is in the social manners of this city, as far as I have observed them, an honesty and open heartedness, a union of good sense, and simplicity of demeanour, of masculine strength of understanding, and child-like candour, which can spring from no other source than that liberality of feeling which rises above petty distinctions, and does homage to truth and virtue wherever it appears. That this is the universal temper of society in Edinburgh, it would be presumptuous in me to affirm. Many circumstances appear even to be unfavourable to the growth and predominance of these insophisticated principles of action. In no place in Great Britain, is the struggle of political contention more active and determined, in no place are intellectual talent and acquirements so necessary a passport to distinction. The effervescence of party, political, religious and literary, and the brandishings of earnest rivalship, are as attractive upon the public observation in this city, as in Paris itself; and it would be difficult, I think, to name a place where

Nul n'aura de l'esprit,
Hors nous et nos amis,

Is more obviously the maxim of those who enter the lists of either of the contending parties into which Edinburgh is divided. But notwithstanding this keenness of feeling, towards political opponents, the natural urbanity of the Scottish character displays itself in all their social meetings with a frankness and sincerity which are sufficient to overcome those unnatural jealousies, and to open the heart in the most generous and kindly emotions.

With respect to political parties, the great weight of Scotch influence is in favour of the administration, notwithstanding the long and spirited opposition, and the great popularity of the Edinburgh Review. There are sixteen Scotch Peers in Parliament, and thirteen of them vote on the ministerial side. In the Commons there are forty-five Members, thirty of whom are in favour of ministers.

In the course of conversation upon America, and the most prominent characters of our short, but eventful history, my hosts informed me, that they happened to dine some years

ago in company with a noted New York, C. L. of dŭelling memory, who retreated to Europe after the defeat of his projects in the west. Some one in the company extolled Washington, and appealed to the C. L. in confirmation. He replied that Washington was by no means the greatest character that the country had produced, and immediately added, that general Hamilton was much his superior in political wisdom. The company were shocked, and could scarcely restrain their disgust at such a violation of decency and decorum.

The story of Hume's mother having in her last moments bitterly reproached him for depriving her, by the insinuation of his infidel sentiments, of all consolation, though frequently reported, does not obtain general credit. One little anecdote respecting this champion of infidelity was related to me this evening, which is known to be authentic. Hume was anxious after the publication of his Essays, to learn the opinion of those in whose judgement he placed the greatest confidence. Among these was an elderly Scotch lady of great shrewdness, whom he was accustomed to consult with respect to his writings, and of whose

approbation he was always solicitous. He sent her a copy of his book as soon as published, and after a suitable time waited upon her, to learn her opinion of his doctrines. "Ah, David, was her reply, ye have shewn with a toom end now." In English, you have stitched your garment with a thread without a knot on the end of it? or in other words, your system has no solid basis to rest upon, and it must therefore fall to pieces.

22d. In company with several friends, I went to the top of Arthur's Seat, a hill in the vicinity of the city, which rises 800 feet above the level of the water. The view from the summit is exceedingly interesting. On the south west are the Pentland hills, and towards the east the Cheviots at present covered with snow. Preston-pans and Portobello, on the border of the Forth; the city with its beautifull, and fantastic diversity of surface; the wide water of the Forth, and the diversified country of Fifeshire beyond it, with a great number of noblemen and gentlemen's seats, in the more immediate vicinity, and several ancient castles, fill up a survey that will long charm the eye of every beholder. Land in

the neighbourhood of this Seat, lets for ten or twelve pounds per acre, and is of course under the highest cultivation.

I rode out to-day, with an estimable friend to several places on the north of Edinburgh. Leith where we first stopped, is the sea port of the capital,—though situated two miles distant. It is on the banks of the Forth, and carries on an extensive foreign trade; and is now the seat of various manufactures, particularly of cordage, and sail cloth, bottle and flint glass, soap and wool cards. The population is very considerable, but the town itself is unpleasant; the streets being narrow, crooked, and dirty, and the houses mean. Stages pass between the two towns almost perpetually, and from the rapid increase of intermediate buildings, they will soon be united into one. We stopped at a Glasshouse, and saw the blowing of green bottles. The workmen, to gratify us, made a number of Rupert's drops, by letting fall into a bucket of water, a small quantity of the fluid from their pots. The property of this curious drop of bursting into fine powder, when the small end is broken of, is known almost to every body: but the phenomenon is

still scarcely more explicable than when Hudibras compared honour to

> The Glassy bubbles
> Which gives philosophers such troubles;
> A small piece cracked, the rest will fly,
> And wits are cracked to find out why.

We directed our course along the Queen's Ferry road to Craig Crook, the country residence of Francis Jeffrey Esq. On leaving the main road, we were doubtful of our way, and asked a girl if she could inform us. 'Ye maun turn,' said she, 'to the right haund, and get on till ye see the muckle white house.' In my walks round Edinburgh, I have been accosted by labourers, whose Scottish dialect, and accent, were such as to render their meaning perfectly unintelligible. I had once quite a parley with a cart driver, before I discovered, more by gestures than by words, that he wished to know the time of the day.

The muckle white house soon appeared, and we were received by the advocate in the most civil and unostentatious manner possible. This mansion which he has taken on a very long lease, was erected some hundred years ago,

and is of a very irregular and awkward structure, but he has added much to its convenience and comfort. The situation is not particularly agreeable, but the country around it is extremely pleasant, and at a short distance on the south west is a high ridge of land, the sides and summits of which are finely covered with wood, which makes it a very cheerful and pleasant object for the eye to repose on. He appears to have become very fond of the country and of rural occupations. He holds about twenty acres. He took us over his garden and talked of his farming with as much zeal as if it formed a part of the great business of law and politics, which fill up so much of his time. He shewed us his library and private study; for even in his sylvan retreat the period of quarterly publication will advance, and the claims of contending parties must be listened to. His private room is beautifully coloured, and painted so as to resemble an entire casement of polished oak. Over the mantle is a curious pannel 400 years old, taken from an ancient chateau, and inserted into the wainscotting of the room with pleasing effect; the chimney of his drawing room in the city, had just received at the

time of my visit, an ornament of a different kind, though equally estimable for its age. It was an original Rembrandt, the portrait of a female which he had obtained at a late sale. J—— has no doubt that Scott is the author of Waverly, and the other novels. The play of Rob Roy has just been exhibited in Edinburgh. The actor of Ballie Jervie, one of the characters, received a present of five guineas in a note signed Jed Cleishbottom, as a mark of his approbation; and it was pretty well known that the note came from the Clerk of the Sessions.

I have been informed that the Quarterly Review, though published in London, originated in Edinburgh, and that Scott was its principal founder. J—— informed me that it was not got up in Edinburgh, though it is possible that Scott might first suggest it. He did not write in the first four or five numbers.

We had an agreeable dinner party to-day at J. P——'s, the Rector of the High School. I have seldom seen a table more variously spread, especially at this season of the year.

Although the system of instruction adopted in the High School is professedly intended to be

chiefly classical, P—— remarked that he should think himself very deficient in his duty in teaching the boys only Latin and Greek, and omitting to avail himself of every suitable occasion to inculcate moral truth, and to excite them to intellectual, exertions. This he regards as one of the most important advantages of classical instruction. He thinks it might be practicable to frame a course of English study that would be equally efficacious in training the mind to the pursuit of knowledge, and in disciplining its powers to a close and vigorous application; but such a course of study would be exceedingly unpopular in Scotland. The government of the High School was formerly dependant on the authority of the ferula, but at present the system is happily changed. The emulation produced by the present mode of instruction, and the punishment of additional task, joined to the paternal treatment of the rector, is found entirely sufficient without recourse to the ragumentum baculinum.

23*d*. A fondness for strong liquor appears to be still a national appetency in Scotland, and the more fashionable English beverage of port wine has not been able to inhibit, even in the

most intellectual circles, an occasional resort to the keener stimulas of punch and toddy. Highland whisky is in great repute, but the common kind obtained by the usual process from fermented grain, finds a copious and ready sale. In walking this morning with several acquaintances we stopped at a distillery on the borders of the town, merely to observe its prodigious extent. The engine employed in grinding the grain, is a machine of fifty seven horse power, and moves five pair of stones. The fermented liquor is distilled by the old fashioned boiler and condenser, but these are of so large a size, that the spirit ran from the worm in a large stream ; the grain which is thus sacrificed I would say to the turbulent and mischief making, rather than to the jolly god, is chiefly barley. Our next object of curiosity was a very different place. It is a foundation for the education of poor boys, called after the name of its founder, Heriot's Hospital. The building is large and accommodates 175 pupils, who are gratuitously maintained and educated. None are admitted under seven, nor retained over fourteen years of age. There are four masters, one for Greek, Latin, and French ;

one for English, one for Mathematics, and one for Writing, and Book-Keeping. The pronunciation of the reading Master was strongly Scottish. One of the boys in reading his lesson, pronounced the word conclude, as it is done in England, sounding the *u* like *oo*. There is no *conclude* here, said the master. The boy was much puzzled, for the word was under his eye. It is *conclude*, vociferated the teacher, and the child had to conform. This institution was founded by George Heriot in 1650. He was a Jeweller and Goldsmith to James VI. The building makes a handsome appearance, though erected in the antiquated style of turrets at the corners, and a square court within. It is said to have cost, £30,000. The revenue left it by the benevolent founder goes to the maintenance and education of poor and fatherless boys of the sons of freemen belonging to the city of Edinburgh. Their living and tuition are said to cost at least thirty pounds per annum. Such of the Scholars as wish for more extended instruction after leaving this hospital, receive ten pounds a year for four years; and those who prefer a mechanical employment, have given them on quitting the house, the sum of thirty pounds.

We next visited the Bridewell, situated on Calton Hill; the prison is built on the panopham principle of J. Bertham. It is of a semi-circular form, or rather it has the form of half a ring with a watch tower in the centre of the circle. The sleeping cells are on the extensive part of the circle, having their windows in the outer wall. The working cells are on the inside, and are separated from the sleeping cells on each floor by a passage between them. The building is four stories high, besides the attic, which is used as an infirmary. The working cells are entirely open on the side next the centre of the circle, and hence, from the second story of the watch tower the inspector is able, without being seen himself, to observe every thing that passes in each of these cells. On the outside of the watch tower, and facing all the cells, is the pulpit whence the minister can be seen and heard by all the prisoners without their going out of the working cells. The Chaplain attends twice a week for the purposes of worship. A school-master also attends daily, to instruct those of the prisoners that are unable to read. There are in the whole 52 working rooms and 146 sleeping cells.

Notwithstanding the ingenuity and apparent superiority of this construction, it has several material defects. It is too cheerful for the purpose of salutary discipline and penitentiary confinement, the working rooms being entirely open next the centre ; the prisoners can look into each other's apartments, and hold communication with each other by signs, and though they are constantly liable to detection they will still find the means of indulging in a corrupt intercourse. Each prisoner is provided with a straw matress, a pillow, a clean sheet, and two double blankets ; their food is wholesome and good. In short, there are too much comfortable living and hilarity in this prison, to answer the main purpose of deterring the poor and vicious from the commission of crime. There are at present more than two hundred prisoners, though the sleeping rooms were intended to accommodate each, only a single bed. These disadvantages of the phanophun plan, are I believe so apparent as to have prevented its adoption in many other places.

The gaol is situated near the Bridewell, and contains both convicts and debtors—a bad arrangement, though they are here kept in

separate apartments. The important principle of classification is too much neglected in this prison, owing probably to the want of greater convenience. Cleanliness is strictly attended to, both here and in Bridewell. In the latter, the prisoners bathe once a week. There is little, if any provision for the employment of prisoners in the jail. The governor's house is situated on a steep eminence that completely overlooks the yards of the prison. The magistrates are erecting a new debtors prison, in the neighbourhood of the Bridewell, in which accommodations for labour will be provided.

We proceeded to the astronomical Observatory, finely situated on the Calton Hill. It is a chaste and neat building, with four handsome fronts, and well furnished with solid stone pillars in the inside, as bases for the instruments. It is not yet finished, but it will when completed, reflect great credit on the taste, science, and public spirit of the city. The cost of the building will amount to £2500, and about 4000 more will be wanted to supply it with the requisite instruments. The whole will be raised by subscription.

The botanic garden of Edinburgh, to which my obliging friend A— next conducted me, is on the road to Leith, and comprehends about six acres. It is kept in pretty good order, and contains some remarkably fine plants. These in the eastern division of the garden are cultivated on the Linnæan arrangement, for the purpose of instruction; and in a retired and shady spot in this quarter, is a simple but beautiful marble monument, erected in honour of the great Swede, (to whom the natural sciences will be everlastingly indebted), by Dr Hope, father of the present professor, and at that time professor of botany. It is a vase supported on a pedestal, with this unostentatious inscription,

Linnæo posuit, To. Hope.

The public institutions of Edinburgh are very numerous,—religious, political, charitable, and literary, and they are supported with that intelligent liberality which becomes a people so advanced in the refinements of genius, industry, and polished life. The city appears to be governed by an efficient police, judging

at least from the general freedom from disorder in the streets. It has one institution which is admitted to contribute very essentially to the preservation of order and security, viz. the 'Society of High Constables.' This is a body of sixty, appointed by the Magistrates annually, from the most opulent merchants and tradesmen. They are invested with power to sieze and apprehend, by night and day to force their way into suspected houses, and to pursue offenders, even beyond the City's jurisdiction; and all other constables, officers, and citizens are obliged to assist them when called upon. This Society has a President, Treasurer, Secretary, and Chaplain.

The municipal authority of the city is vested in a Town Council, which consists of thirty three members. The presiding officer and chief Magistrate is called the Lord Provost. The council is not chosen by universal suffrage, nor by those who have the privilege of Burgesses or Freemen. They have in some measure the power of nominating themselves. There are however fourteen incorporated trades, each of which makes out a list of six persons, from which a considerable part of the

Council must of necessity be chosen. The revenues of the City are stated to amount now to upwards of L.60,000 per annum.

The number of churches and meeting-houses in Edinburgh, appear to me, notwithstanding the deficiency apparent to Sir H. Moncrieff, and others, to bear a greater proportion to its population than in the large towns of England. Sects are numerous, and among them are names which I have seldom before noticed.—Burgher and Antiburghers, Glassites, Cameronians, Bereans, &c.

The Society of Friends has but one meeting house, and that a small one; but in the number of its members are several worthy characters.

I have not found time to scramble up to the Castle, which is occupied chiefly as a fort, with a useless garrison. It stands on a perpendicular rock 300 feet high, accessible only on the East. In one apartment Queen Mary was delivered of her son James VI, who united the crowns of the two kingdoms. In another, called the Crown Room, the Regalia of Scotland was deposited in 1717. Some doubts having been entertained respecting the actual

state of the Regalia, commissioners, one of whom was Walter Scott, were appointed last spring by royal authority to examine it. The room was closed by two doors, an outer one of oak, and an inner one of iron grates. These doors it was ascertained had not been opened since a former commission to search for records in 1794. Nothing was found in the room but a large oak chest, secured by two strong locks, which, as keys could not be found, were forced open with difficulty. It contained the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword of State of Scotland, with a Silver Rod of office. The workmanship of the Crown and Sceptre is said to be very elegant, and in good taste. The Sword was a present from Pope Julius to James IV. Nothing else was found in the chest but a certified inventory of its contents. The whole was replaced, and the chest properly secured.

LETTER III.

New Lanark, 3d Month (March) 26, 1819.

After breakfasting on the 24th with Dr Murray, and hearing a lecture from Dr Hope, I spent most of the day in making calls, preparatory to my departure. I shall leave Edinburgh as every stranger must, who has the happiness to be received in good society, highly gratified with my visit, and with regret that I cannot longer remain, to become more intimately and extensively acquainted with persons of so much talent, intelligence, and polish, and withal so hospitable as one finds in this city. There are few places in the world where literature and luxury—where the arts and elegancies of life have made such rapid

advances. That the morals of the city have been equally benefited, no one I presume, would have the boldness to assert. The steady, discipline of the covenanters has yielded to the sway of modern fashions, and though there may be less of the more outward form of religion without the substance than formerly, it is to be feared that there is also, in proportion to the great mass of the people, less of the substance itself. I would by no means insinuate that the morality of Edinburgh is comparatively bad—lower than that of other cities in Great Britain of equal population. I have reason to believe, that in this respect it stands remarkably well, notwithstanding the evidence which the streets frequently afford of female degradation, and of grossness and depravity among the lower classes.

The climate during my stay here, has been rather unpleasant on account of the prevalence of high winds which have filled the streets with dust, and exposed the body to chills and cold. The town is lighted to a considerable extent with coal gas. There is a much greater throng in the principal streets when the weather is good, than in any of our

towns; but the proportion of females who thus exercise themselves in the open air, is much smaller than in the cities of France.

25th, Furnished with various letters to Glasgow and Ireland by my Edinburgh friends, among whom I am happy to rank some who by those that go no further than the surface of mind, might be denominated *blue stockings*, but whose actual strength of intellect, would justify them in retorting the epithet; and last of all, taking a kind leave of these friends to whom I was indebted for the first offers of hospitality, I left Edinburgh in the coach for Lanark, where I arrived about five P. M. The weather was cold and windy, and the road during much of the distance lay through a bleak moor. As my visit here was to the noted establishment of Robert Owen. I repaired to Braksfield House, his residence, and being informed he was at the mills, I immediately took the direction, and met him at New Lanark, in the centre of its busy population.

I know no man of equal celebrity, whose manners are less imposing, and who has more of the candour and openness of a child.

The manufacturing village, of which R. Owen

is almost the sole director, has become famous throughout Great Britain; a brief description of it, will, I am confident, be agreeable to you, as I shall proceed in it in the same regular order of occurrences which I have hitherto observed.

The village presented, on my entering it, a very neat and interesting appearance, affording in this respect, a remarkable contrast with old Lanark, about two miles distant where the coach stopped. It is beautifully situated on the right bank of the Clyde, which is here a small, but romantic stream. It has grown entirely and recently out of the manufactory, which is exclusively that of spinning cotton. The whole population is about 2,500. 1,600 of whom are employed in, and about the mills, the rest being mothers engaged in their domestic affairs, or children too young for lessons. The houses are mostly uniform in their structure, built of stone, with a roof of slate, and kept to all appearance in great decency, attention being evidently paid to cleanliness throughout the whole establishment. The people were returning from their work as we approached the mills, and in passing us

they shewed us a cheerfulness and courtesy of demeanor, which evinced their content; and indeed their general appearance bespoke health and satisfaction. Two of the boys fell into a dispute as they moved along, and one of them struck the other. Owen reproved them for this misconduct, and told me it was the first blow he had seen struck for years. The avowed principle on which this large concern is regulated and conducted, is that of humanity to the labourers in the most extensive and philosophical application of the term. It includes of course, the consideration of their welfare, physical, intellectual, and moral. The whole is subjected to a strict discipline, but this discipline is studiously adapted to their wants, and is intended to produce the greatest possible share of cheerfulness and contentment which their situation will admit of.

No one can converse with R. Owen half an hour on this subject, without perceiving that his views are in some respects original, and without hearing him announce principles, which appear to be at variance with all the established notions of the fundamental doctrines of genuine philanthropy. His theory,

judging from his writings, as well as his conversation, appears to be that of a visionary schemer, destitute of the principles which we are accustomed to consider as lying at the root of all true benevolence. His practice, however, is obviously the reverse of all this. No man perhaps ever took more pains, or exerted himself more successfully to promote the happiness of his own family, than Owen has done to render his 2500 villagers harmonious, contented, and happy. The materials he had to work with, were very discordant. When he first introduced his particular schemes of reformation, he was regarded by almost every body with distrust; and so strong was the prejudice against his measures, that he found it difficult to procure, even amongst the half starving population of the district labourers, who would consent to fall in with his regulations. At present he has application from far and near to a greater amount than he can possibly furnish with employment. But to proceed with the description.

After taking coffee in the house of one of his clerks, we awaited the hour of school. A neat and commodious building has been erec-

ed for the purpose of instruction, in a pleasant spot near the centre of the village. The manufactories close uniformily at half-past six; hence none of that overstraining, by which the health of children and young people are so much injured in other manufacturing towns, is here permitted. The evenings of the youth are devoted to the schools, and as many of the adults as choose may also avail themselves of the instruction of the teachers. The first room we entered was a singing school, in which were boys and girls arranged on benches, and singing in chorus under the direction of an instructor. On listening to the words of the song, judge my surprise, on finding that instead of a hymn it was a love song, beginning with,

"And will you love me deary?"

Passing into the next room, I found there a music school. Half a dozen or more little fellows, had each a flute, and were piping it away in notes that did not preserve the strictest accordance. The next apartment we entered, was a large room for reading, writing, and arithmetic. Some of the pupils in this

room, were pretty well advanced in age. From this we went into a large room above stairs, where were fifty or sixty young people, with boys and girls attending to the lessons of a dancing master. These young students of the "merry mood," were not equipped in all the gaity of a fashionable ball room, though there was probably as great a diversity of costume as would be seen in a "belle assemblee" of Paris or Edinburgh. In fact they were much in the same style as that in which they had left the manufactory, some with shoes and other barefoot. The dancing master too, was the painter and glazier of the village; who after handling the brush all day, took up the fiddle in the evening, and instructed his motley group in the profound mysteries of the highland reel.

Owen's aim in all this, is to make his villagers a *moral* and happy people. He wishes to relieve their minds and bodies as much as possible, from the fatigues of labour, and he goes to work in his own way. He does not, I believe, compel any of his subjects to danse; but if they choose it, he gives them the opportunity of learning how. Human nature, he says, is not understood by any class of society,

And he has discovered that dancing is one of the means of reforming views and habits. This he thinks it effects, by promoting cheerfulness and contentment, and thus diverting the attention from things that are vile and degrading. Before the evening school closes, the pupils all collect into one room, and sing a hymn.

After leaving this singular School of moral reformation, he took me home with him, and gave me a kind introduction to his wife and family. He is so zealous in his wishes to benefit society, and so confident of the soundness of his views, and the importance of his plans of improvement, that if his visitors are inclined to hear, he will entertain them as long as they please with the details of his system. His manners, as I have already remarked, are altogether inobtrusive. He wishes to gain his point by illustration and persuasion, but as it is impossible to listen to him without objecting to some of his fundamental positions, argument becomes unavoidable. We sat up till twelve engaged in a wordy warfare, upon the best means of correcting the abuses of society, and making the whole world a band of brothers. He is confident that this would be the happy

result, were his measures universally adopted. Pauperism would become unknown, for every individual would be at liberty to exert his faculties of body and mind in such a way as to provide most efficaciously for all his natural wants. Wars would cease, because no one would have the inclination to invade the rights of another. Idleness would vanish, because every man would find more pleasure in useful activity. The benevolent and angry passions would subside, for every one would find it his interest to treat others rationally and kindly. The pursuit of gain and thirst for riches would disappear, because every man finding himself perfectly comfortable, would have no wish to be richer than his neighbour. Ambition as a passion of the human breast would die a natural death, for in this happy state of things it would find no aliment to subsist upon. In short, such would be the just and equal balance between the wants of mankind and the means of supply between the rational desire and the power of gratification, discontent and distress would become unknown. This you will conclude is to be the millennium of Christianity, and brought about by the mild and powerful influence of

the Gospel. But here you are mistaken; Christianity is to have nothing to do with it. The world has always been in an error, and human nature has never been understood. In point of merit there is no great difference in the various systems of religion, Christianity, Judaism, Mahommedanism, Hindooism, and all other creeds are founded in ignornance and delusion. All you have to do is to place men exactly in that situation in which every one will find it most conducive to his pleasure and comfort, to act justly, and to study the welfare of others as well as his own.

As might be imagined, there is very little Logic in Owen's reasoning. You may encircle him with the cords of reason and argument, but instead of labouring to untie the knots, he snaps the string and takes his stand in another position. He neither interrupts nor contradicts one. His good nature suffers no perturbation either from argument, wit, or ridicule; though he has no religion of his own, holding to no system that has ever been promulgated, and even believing that they have all done much more harm than good, he is willing others should enjoy theirs, provided they fulfil its du-

ties without molesting their neighbours. His favourite maxim is, that man is the creature of circumstances. His character is always formed by others, and not by himself; surround him therefore with circumstances favourable to the developement of his best dispositions, and he will become exactly the being which he ought. But instead of connecting this sentiment as the christian religion teaches us to do, with the motives which spring from our immortal prospects, and with our dependence on the promises and providence of God, he rejects this as uninteresting, or even regards it as a prejudice that may do more harm than good. He even maintains the opinion, that the doctrine of future accountability has been the occasion of most of the evils with which the world has been afflicted. That such sentiments should be found in union with practical philanthropy, apparently as disinterested, as it is beneficent and effective, is a circumstance which has seldom occurred in the history of civilization.

His wife appears to be a religious and pious person, educating her children in the belief in which she was brought up. To this

her husband makes no opposition, nor does he object at all to the religious exercise of the different sects which prevail among the labourers of New Lanark.

26th, The servant on entering my chamber this morning with a dressing apparatus, brought with her also a bible. Whether this was by the particular direction of his master, or whether my host usually takes this method with his guests, to denote his liberality I do not know. It was the first instance of the kind that has occurred to me since my arrival in Europe, though I have not unfrequently found a bible on the table of my lodging room.

After breakfast we went to the mills and spent the interval till a late dinner hour, in viewing the improvements, and in walking to the falls of Clyde, about a mile above the village, surveying the delightful scenery of that region. The buildings of the factory are very large, and the machinery is in excellent style. The whole of it is made on the premises by workmen skilled in all the complicated operations of metal and wood, connected with the fabrication and erection of the extensive apparatus of such an establishment. The hours of

labour are from six to nine when they breakfast, from ten to two when they dine, and from three to half past six; making in the whole, ten and a half hours; the wages of the spinners vary from 10s. to 1s. 6d. per week, according to age and ability. The education of their children is given to them without cost, or at least upon very moderate terms, though its expense to the establishment is not less than £700. per annum. At present every family cooks its own provisions; but a building is nearly completed which is designed as a kitchen for the whole village, and a refectory, in which about the fourth of them may take their meals at a time. Owen believes that from £4000 to £5000. a year will be saved by this arrangement, besides the superior training and improved habits it will produce. The second story of this large building will contain a reading and lecture room, and a ball room for all the adult fashionables of the village; for I am told, were I to see these people in their "sunday decorations," I should be astonished at the contrast. A library is also nearly in readiness for the use of the villagers. All the principal buildings are warmed by steam, and a plan is

on foot to extend this mode of warming to the dwelling houses, after the necessity of cooking in these shall be superseded by the general kitchen. There are four distinct religious societies among the labourers, the national kirk, the Gaelic, Methodists, and Independents.

Inglesby, a famous conjuror, has been exhibiting at Lanark his thousand tricks and has obtained leave to shew his feats in the New Town to-morrow evening; but this I believe is to be at the expence of the work people themselves. This man travels with his daughter in a handsome equipage, having it is said realized a fortune by his dextrous exploits.

Such assiduous and expensive efforts to ameliorate the condition of labourers as have been made at New Lanark, have occasioned manufacturers in other places to prophecy its dissolution, from a belief that such heavy expenses could not be supported by the profits. The whole concern belongs to a few proprietors in addition to Robert Owen, who joined in the enterprise, from a wish to give a fair trial to a lenient and benevolent system of management; and so far from its having proved a loss to the company, it has yielded them an interest of

twelve and a half per cent on the original stock.

Large manufactories, in which persons of various ages, and of both sexes are in discriminately employed, are considered as unfriendly to morals; but it would appear from the results of New Lanark, that the superior instruction here bestowed, and the more elevated tone of intercourse which arises from it, tend to counteract the vulgar propensities, and to prevent the evils which so commonly prevail in those crowded establishments.

We visited the schools again to-day. The children are not allowed to go into the factories till they are about ten years of age, but are kept all that time steadily at the day school. One apartment of the school, afforded a novel and pleasing spectacle. It consisted of a great number of children, from one to three or four years of age. They are assembled in a large room under the care of a judicious female who allows them to amuse themselves with various selected toys, and occasionally collects the oldest into a class, and teaches them their letters, they appeared perfectly happy, and as we entered, the little creatures ran in groups to seize their benefactor by the hand, or to pull him

by the coat with the most artless simplicity. This daily school is of great consequence to the establishment, for it enables mothers to shut up their houses in security, and to attend to do their duties in the factory without concern for their families.

The scenery at the falls of Clyde is picturesque and beautiful; it reminded me of Passaic in New Jersey, though there is more wildness and sublimity at the latter place, and the perpendicular height of the fall greater.

In the course of our rambles to-day, my attentive friend manifested the same zeal for the welfare of the indigent classes throughout the kingdom, that he has shown in his writings, and on various public occasions, and the same confidence in the issue of his plans of reform. It is in vain that his friends have urged to him, that the total destitution of religious faith and principle, which marks his scheme must inevitably in such a community as this prevent its adoption, or if adopted as the means of national relief, prevent its success. No argument can dislodge him from his strong hold. It is not perhaps wonderful that the extraordinary success of his plan in this interesting village should

have given a confidence to his opinions, which under other and very different circumstances would not be justified.

There is not, I apprehend, to be found in any part of the world a manufacturing village or community of equal extent, composed of persons indiscriminately brought together without any particular bond of fraternity, in which so much order, good government, tranquillity, and rational happiness prevails. It affords an eminent and instructive example of the good that may be effected by well directed efforts, to promote the real comforts, and I may add, the morality of the indigent and labouring classes. No person, I am persuaded, can retire from this charming village, without a renewed conviction of the vast influence which an enlightened philanthropy may exert over the destinies and happiness of mankind. But still it is evident, that any inference drawn from the results of New Lanark, would be very unfairly applied to colonies or communities in which the precepts of christianity were totally neglected, and all the sanctions of religion entirely withheld. Here the moral influence of the gospel is in active operation.

The inhabitants of the village are attentive to their religious observences. The founder of the establishment, David Dale, the father-in-law of Robert Owen, under whose superintendence the village acquired considerable reputation, was a religious man; the other proprietors also (the principal of which are our friends —. ——— and ——— ——— of London) are solicitous to preserve undiminished, among these people, the force of religious obligation; and they add the weight of their names, their injunctions, and example to that effect.

But Owen, as I have before hinted, goes far beyond this; he considers New Lanark as affording a very imperfect specimen indeed, of the happiness and dignity of a community, governed only by the principles of an enlightened reason, and freed entirely from that mass of prejudice and superstition which the odious religious systems of the world, one and all, have saddled upon the human mind. Nothing can be more simple to them than his plan of reform. Man is the creature of circumstances. He has nothing to do with the formation of his own character, his own faith, or his own opinions. Born and educated in

China, he would follow Confucious; in India, he would worship Juggernaut; in Turkey he would be a Mussulman; and in Rome a Papist. He is ferocious, placable, avaricious, or generous, merely as circumstances impel him. All you have to do, therefore, is to surround him with circumstances exactly adapted to the dispositions and habits he ought to possess, and he would become just what he should be. His evil propensities would be, either entirely suppressed, or they would be rendered harmless, by the irresistible weight of the good example around him. Such is the philosophy of a man, who maintains that human nature is not understood by any class of society; that there must be an entire change in all existing institutions; that the world has ever been in an error; and that all the governments and religions that ever existed have done little more than heap one prejudice and delusion upon another. A new light is, however, now dawning upon the world, and the germ of a glorious revolution has at length sprung forth at New Lanark, and will unquestionably spread throughout the earth! There is no want of candour in Robert Owen. He makes no false

claims to originality in his principles, though he maintains, I believe, that he is new in his views of the best mode of promoting general reformation. It delights him to find that other persons have held the same doctrines that he does. He has written and published much in illustration of his plans, and he has enforced them by public discourses in various parts of the kingdom. Very few indeed are yet convinced, but he still fully believes that his principles are gaining ground, and will eventually triumph over all opposition, as certainly as the light of the sun overpowers all minor luminaries.

That his views are extravagant and considered, in relation to the extent to which he proposes to carry his plans, quite absurd, I think it can require very little reasoning to prove. If he could point out a single instance in the history of the whole world, in which communities of men have remained united for any considerable length of time, studious of each other's welfare, and pursuing a course of justice and moderation, with all around them, independently of the powerful influence of religion, and of the stimulus of some common

danger or common ambition excited by some peculiarity of personal or local condition, we might admit that his theory is not without some basis to rest upon.

But although we have multiplied instances, in which the selfish passions are controlled by surrounding circumstances, yet in every case within my recollection, there is an operative principle far different from, and far superior to that of considerations of mere temporary advantage. In all military communities to which Owen sometimes refers as an example of unity of action, the primary motive is, either pay, patriotism or ambition, and when these bodies are once formed, the controlling principal is despotic force or militiary law. In all civil associations in which property is held in common, as in the instance of the Shakers and Harmonists of America, the fraternizing principle is evidently the force of religious persuasion, founded upon some peculiar views of Christianity; and so in all other cases the connective bond is either a common sentiment of religious duty or a common feeling of external danger. Now there can be no doubt that an individual, or a family depressed by poverty, and distressed by

actual or anticipated suffering, would willingly become an obedient member of a community which would afford them an adequate protection from the evils they have endured. And if on such a change they experience a greater share of comfort and happiness, than they have before enjoyed, their wants easily satisfied, and their children well educated, and taught to labour, they may doubtless resign all views of further change, and willingly conform to the duties of their new allotment.

As a means therefore of promoting the welfare of the poor far more effectually, as regards both their morals and happiness, and infinitely less expensive and oppressive than the existing system of workhouses, and poor laws, and forced maintenance; such manufacturing and agricultural communities as New Lanark, and that before alluded to in Holland, I have no doubt may become eminently beneficial; but to suppose, as Robert Owen does, that all human enterprise can be communicated within his quadrangular villages, and his agricultural colonies; that the vast policy of cities, the energies of commerce, and the powerful rivalship of nations, can be reduced to such mathe-

matical dimensions; or that it would be eventually profitable to the human mind to have them so reduced, is, I cannot but believe, to betray a wonderful deficiency in the knowledge of human nature.

But independently of the utter insufficiency and emptiness of any extensive scheme of human improvement, which does not embrace the inherent force of moral power,—and of all attempts at moral power, which do not recognise its foundation upon religious faith, and the sanctions of futurity; Robert Owen's views of what he calls the "influence of circumstances," carry him, I think, to an extravagant length. I have no belief that the human mind, when its powers are perfectly expanded by education, can be subject to the mere machinery of circumstances, to the extent which his system supposes. How often do we discover in particular individuals an inherent rigour, which bursting the shackles of education, and disdaining the control of surrounding examples, soars into a new sphere, and exhibits the human character in a new and peculiar light. And may we not suppose, that in proportion to the extension of education, and the advance-

ment of science, and the arts, will be the frequency of such instances of elevation from the ordinary track of circumstances.

Such powers and propensities have not been planted in our mental soil for unimportant purposes; and it cannot be the part of a sound and discriminating philanthropy, so to pare down their exuberances, and to give them such an artificial direction, as to injure their native strength, or prevent their natural uses.

There is something in the great mixture of human things, which is beyond our comprehension, and certainly beyond our control. That a vast amount of good can be done by benevolent efforts, and that no age was ever more distinguished for a wise and extended beneficence than the present, I fully believe. Nevertheless, it will be dangerous to attempt too much,—to make an effort to accomplish what the moral power of society is unable to execute.

That every attempt to produce a material change in the exterior relations of mankind, upon a system, which even admits, that the bonds of religious union are useless and unnecessary, must inevitably fall, is my firm per-

suasion; and no person can, I think, spend a day at this village, as I have done, in company with its intelligent director, without regretting, that so much practical, silent, and unaffected benevolence should be found united with the cold speculations of a stubborn scepticism, which finds no motive for the cultivation of its highest powers of mind and heart, but such as are limited to this momentary stage of existence. Such a union presents, as it appears to me, quite an anomaly in the human character.

In our return from New Lanark to dinner, we were met by a woman who earnestly solicited a place in the manufactory; she said she had eleven *bairns*, and had come a considerable distance to obtain the situation. But as there was no immediate opening for such a family, her petition could not be granted.

LETTER IV

Belfast, 4th Month (April) 5, 1819.

I left the kind family at Braxfield on the morning of the 27th, and took a post coach to Glasgow. The country along the Clyde is delightfully cultivated, and affords a beautiful diversity of prospect, from the alternation of hills and meadows, excellent farms, and gentlemen's seats. The road passed through Hamilton, a town of considerable size, in which the houses are almost universally covered with slates. I was surprised to see so many females travelling the road on foot, and still more so at the custom they generally adopt, of walking barefooted. Some of them who were very decently, and even genteelly dressed, chose to

carry their shoes and stockings in their hand, and travel through the mud with bare legs and feet, although the weather was by no means warm, and indeed at the same time that their legs and arms were thus exposed, their bodies were wrapped up in red cloaks, and their heads covered with hoods. Custom is a most arbitrary instructress; but whether this reversion of the medical maxim, "keep the head cool and the feet warm," is really better adapted to the temperament of Scotch women, than its faithful observance, is a question I shall not attempt to solve.

I was recommended to the Tontine, which I found to be a large Inn, in the most populous part of Glasgow. Under the same roof is an extensive news room, and in front is a bronze statue of William III. The merchants assemble under the large piazza of this Inn to transact their business.

After taking tea with a friend, to whom I was introduced from Edinburgh, he accompanied me to the house of Dr Chalmers, for whom I had a letter from Dr Mason of New York. Although it was on the evening of the last day of the week, he received us with great

politeness, and said we had come at the right time, for he had just then nothing to do. He introduced me to his wife, a remarkably fine person, younger than himself, and of very agreeable manners, they have two children, both young. Dr C. is very animated in conversation. His person is rather above the middle size, his features are manly, full of expression, and would be counted handsome, had not the small pox left its impression upon them. He made many enquiries respecting America, and entered soon upon the subject of pauperism. He is very decided in his opinion of the injurious effects of poor laws upon the morals and habits of the people. He regards education, and religious instruction, and the moral superintendence of neighbourhoods and acquaintanceship as the main safeguards in preventing an increase of pauperism. He does not even wish the collections at the church doors, which are the principal means of raising money for the poor in Scotland, to be considered as a fund for any other purpose than education. His parish contains 9000 inhabitants, and in a part of the city in which there is a large proportion of poor. The

magistrates have resigned to him the sole direction of the paupers within its limits; and he intends to have them managed according to his own views of the best method of diminishing the evils of poverty. His parish is distinguished for the purpose of sabbath school instruction. There are 33 Schools of about 30 each, some of which are held in private rooms. The effect is considered as decidedly favourable. It is the low price, and the general extension of education in Scotland, which has given a character of intelligence and thriftiness to its population. The teacher of a common school generally receives four shillings per scholar from the parents, and twenty five pounds a year from the magistrates, this with a house and garden is his whole living. Dr C. is an advocate for the promulgation of the principles of peace, by means of societies, though aware of the difficulties to be encountered, in consequence of the military nature of the governments of the earth.

28th. Few persons, it may be presumed, who visit Glasgow, would wish to leave it without hearing so celebrated a preacher as Dr Chalmers. Discovering last evening my

wish to be at the Tron Church, he requested me to enquire for his pew, and seat myself with his family. I accordingly went this morning, and found no difficulty in getting admission, and obtaining a seat as desired. The house was very full, which I am informed is usually the case. The sermon was from the the second chapter of the first epistle of John, xv. 16, 17. It consisted chiefly of an eloquent statement of the loose manner in which christianity is generally professed: of its being as much opposed to our natural wills now, as it was to those of the Pagans, at the period of its first promulgation; and lastly, of arguments to demonstrate its obligations upon our daily practice. It was a great sermon, composed in the same vivid style as his printed discourses, but deriving much additional force and impressiveness, from his singularly animated and energetic delivery. He begins with a low voice, which, with a remarkably broad Scotch accent, rendered the first two or three sentences to me, almost unintelligible, though I sat near him. But he very soon appears to forget himself in the interest which the subject excites in his own mind; his voice and

manner kindle as he advances, until he becomes so entirely absorbed in the cause he is advocating, as to exhibit, by the strongest emphasis and the most vehement action, the powerful impulses of his breast. It is I think impossible that so much earnestness could flow from any other source than a deep conviction of the weight and majesty of his subject. In some of the most emphatic parts of it, you would think that the pulpit could scarcely contain him, and that his physical strength would fail him, before he gets through. Yet so well apportioned is this extraordinary display of voice and gesture to the varying points of his discourse, as never to appear inappropriate or extravagant. It produced occasionally an almost electric effect on the audience, not a person of whom was there that did not seem to be all eye and ear.

There is probably no living preacher that has so great a popularity as Dr Chalmers, and it is no where greater than in his own parish; and I think it is much to his credit, as well as to that of his auditors; that this popularity results in a great measure from his thorough dealing with them; from his exposing to them with

imposing truth, the real deformity of vice in every shape; and his showing that true christianity requires a dedication of all the faculties, and a conformity of the whole heart. His style, both of writing and speaking, possesses much originality; and in what way soever the strict rules of criticism may apply to it, it is wonderfully calculated for the purpose it is intended to answer; to fix the general attention of the reader and hearer to the subjects he treats of, and its immediate influence upon his congregation is evidently such as he would naturally desire. His astronomical discourses were in such demand, that 7000 copies were printed and sold of the first edition.

There is a meeting of the Society of Friends in Glasgow, which I attended at half past two. The number of members is smaller than at Edinburgh.

At nine I went with my friend. A. W.—— to breakfast with Doctor Chalmers. On meeting us in the anti-chamber he said it was their custom to perform family worship before breakfast, and wished us to use our freedom either to join them or to seat ourselves in another room till it was done. We chose the former. The

servants were collected. The Doctor read a chapter in the Bible, the family then knelt, and he prayed for forgiveness of sins, and for the light and guidance of the spirit through the day.

In adverting again to the subject of pauperism, Dr. C. objected to those independent benevolent societies which are now so common in large cities. Though they originate from the purest motives, and may cherish the spirit of true benevolence, especially among their female members, they relax the efforts of the poor. His scheme is to induce the poor to help each other. Every thing that tends to inspire them with self-respect, and to make them feel that they have a character to support, will go to diminish their sufferings, and to improve their condition. Their penny subscriptions have done more for the Bible Society, than the guineas and half guineas of the more wealthy. Auxiliary saving Banks have been opened in various parts of Glasgow, and are found to be extremely beneficial. The poor of this city are at present supported by a public tax, as in England, the amount of which for the whole town is about £12,000 per annum. The po-

pulation is about 130,000, a very large proportion of the poor are Irish.

Dr. C. walked with me through part of the town. He is rather inattentive to his dress and person, and has much of the abstractedness which generally goes to the credit of genius. He wears a deep crowned hat, drawn so much over his eyes as to disfigure him. He is above all the little arts by which some men attempt to build greatness upon personal dignity or gracefulness of manners. In short, his genius is almost as strongly marked in the man as in the preacher. I have been told by one of his friends, that having left his house at a very early hour one morning, with a bundle under his arm, to take his departure for some neighbouring place in a steam boat, he was arrested by one of the city watchmen, who did not know him, and who insisted on conveying him to the watch house. Dr. C. impatient to be interrupted, told the man who he was. "Na, na," said the guard "you nae Dr. Chalmers, he's not such a man as you, and wad not be seen strolling at this hour;" to the watch house therefore he went, where he was immediately recognized and set at liberty.

My Edinburgh letters have made me acquainted with several professors of the university in this city. It is a much older institution than that of the metropolis, and is certainly very respectable from the learning and high standing of its faculty, and the number of students that frequent it. The professors of moral and natural philosophy spend much more time with their students, than do those of Edinburgh; subjecting them to a close examination, and obliging them to write exercises upon the subjects of the lectures. But the whole instruction in the university of Edinburgh, consists in the professors reading or pronouncing a lecture, without asking the students a single question; nor do the rules of the College even make it obligatory upon the students to attend. It certainly requires but little reflection or judgement, to determine which of these two plans of instruction is better fitted to the thorough initiation of boys into the principles of science. The university of Glasgow resembles much more nearly, in its mode of instruction, the universities of England.

The Museum left to this College by William

Hunter, though less extensive than that of his brother John in London, contains a rich and most valuable collection of natural history of medals, books, original paintings, ancient manuscripts, and anatomical preparations; the latter probably includes one of the finest varieties of wet preparations in Europe. The medals also are of such value that the trustees of the British museum are said to have offered £25,000 for them, besides furnishing such duplicates as they possessed. But this liberal offer was declined. Several of the manuscripts are in illuminated letter and very rare. Among the curiosities of this collection, I observed an original letter of General Washington, but it is one of the least interesting from the nature of its subject of any of his letters that I have ever seen.

The zeal and industry of these two brothers in bringing together such vast collections of objects as are contained in the Hunterian Museums of London and Glasgow, are truly astonishing.

No two men, I should imagine, have ever done more by their own manual exertions, to hasten the progress of natural science; nor

are there many to whose publications anatomy and medicine are more deeply indebted. I have not learned upon what terms William Hunter left this museum to his Alma Mater. They were doubtless very reasonable, and such as to cause his name to be cherished with enthusiasm by the university.

The buildings of this school make a very unostentatious and humble appearance. Viewed from the street, they remind one of some of the old alms houses in London; and it is only by entering the front gates, and passing from court to court, that one acquires any notion of its extent. It has four distinct courts, which communicate with each other. Behind is a large garden, with good walks divided into three parts, one of which is a botanical garden; another is a place of recreation for the students; and the third, which contains the observatory, is reserved for the retirement and amusement of the professors and their families and friends.

My valued friend at H——m lodge, near London, here without my knowledge opened the way for a kind and flattering invitation to —— house, the seat of R. Graham Esq. in the

environs of Glasgow. This gentleman is brother of the author of the "Sabbath," well known to the readers of good poetry. He is at present with his wife on a visit to the south of England; but from his sons I have received the most agreeable attentions. At their table I met professor M. and Dr. C. of the university.

After breakfasting with ——, the post master of Glasgow, whose conversation and manners, with those of his intelligent and agreeable family, gave me a high opinion of the society of this place. I attended a lecture of Dr Thompson, so well known to chemists, as an author and editor. He is professor of chemistry in this university. This lecture was upon rocks, very clear and intelligible. An introduction to him after the lecture, afforded me the assurance of his willingness to render me any service.

A letter from Dr Hope, introduced me to C. M——, a worthy man, and an enlightened manufacturer, whose chemical works are uncommonly extensive, and well conducted. He has a private laboratory, arranged with great judgement, in which he was engaged when I

entered, in distilling urine, chiefly I believe by way of amusement. In the manufactory were various processes conducted on a large scale. First, of Amonia for the purpose of combining it with Archil, or rock moss, to form the substance called budbeer, a purple dye of great value. In this operation, 3000 gallons of urine are consumed per day. Second, Litharge, by the usual process of heating the lead intensely, exposed to the air. Third, vinegar prepared for malt or wort by fermentation, in rooms heated to 80° of farenheit by hot air. When well acidified, it is mixed with lime, and the acitate of lime is afterwards decomposed by sulphuric acid. The strong vinegar thus obtained is combined in a large way with litharge, and sugar of lead is thus produced. The vinegar is also distilled for table use.

In this factory is a high steam boiler, in which the temperature of the steam is raised to 290° under a pressure of 40 lbs. per square inch. This boiler had a very ingenious appendage for supplying its waste, invented by — Taylor of London. The high steam is applied to the heating of stills to evaporations, &c. and besides its superior neatness and safety, it

affords the most economical employment of fuel. Half a hogshead of cold water was made to boil in ten minutes by the admission of this high steam into a pipe, which coiled round the bottom and sides of the tub.

A dinner at Professor M——'s, in company with three of the others C——, M——, and T——, afforded an opportunity of becoming acquainted with men who hold a conspicuous and important rank in the corps of literary instructors, which pours upon this nation such a flowing tide of profound and elegant knowledge, as to raise it to an equality with the most favoured portions of the globe. The cordiality and simplicity which distinguished the manners of an host, induced me to believe, that the reputation with which he fills the chair of moral philosophy, must derive a lustre from a practical exhibition of the virtues which it is his province to elucidate.

Had I not been aware of the peculiar turn of one of the gentlemen present, it might have given me surprise, to hear a grave professor of the university in Scotland; declare, that he never went to hear sermon; for he thought it a loss of time.

The faculty of the college consists of a Lord Chancellor and Lord Rector (both of which are honorary, the latter elected annually) a Dean, a Principal, thirteen Professors and six Lecturers.

Five of them are appointed by the crown, and all the rest by the university.

The streets and shops of the city are lighted to a great extent with coal gas. The lecture room of the Professor of experimental philosophy, whom I heard this evening, is illuminated from this source.

31*st*, My friend A. W— accompanied me after breakfast to the Forth and Clyde Canal, by means of which the navigation of the German Ocean is connected with that of the Irish Channel. This Canal is one of the finest specimens of Canal engineering and execution which the world can produce. No expence was spared to render it complete. It is sixty feet wide, eight and a half, or nine feet deep, and thirty miles long. Large square rigged vessels move upon it. Notwithstanding that its cost is enormous, it yields, as I have understood, a very good per centage on the original stock.

Among the mechanical curiosities of this city is a machine for *tambouring*, a species of embroidery, by which plain linen, muslin, or silk, is ornamented by inserting into it, with needles and thread, figures of various kinds. One would almost as soon think of inventing a machine for drawing pictures on canvas; and yet the operation here is performed by a horse, or steam power. The stuff to be tambour-ed, is stretched tightly on a frame before the apparatus which moves the needles, and this when thrown into gear, moves the needles and thread through with extreme velocity, and pro-duces the figure. It has no slight resem-blance to the American machine for making wool cards, invented by Whittemore, which, upon the whole, evinces, I think, as profound an inventive talent as any mechanical con-trivance that has yet been presented to my no-tice.

I visited next the gas manufactory for sup-plying the city with light. Much pains have been taken to erect these works upon the most judicious and eligible plan. The build-ings in which the coal is decomposed is circu-lar, neatly erected of brick. Fifty retorts of

cast iron, each holding 120 lbs. of coal, are adjusted around two circular chimneys, the flue of which is carried to a towering height, in order to convey the smoke and vapour above the town. Each retort has its own furnace, and is worked off in fourteen hours, producing from each cwt. of coal 450 cubic feet of gas. The cost of the coal here is one shilling per cwt. and that of the common coal for heating the retort is eight shillings and sixpence per ton. It requires fifteen men to attend the management of twenty five retorts, and five more for the gasometers, purifiers, &c. The gas descends into a circular channel, deposits its tar in a pit, and is further purified by passing through two large cast iron cylinders placed in an inclined position, and containing diaphragms which impede the motion of the gas through them. The lime solution is contained in a reservoir placed over these cylinders, and gradually percolating through them, washes the gas thoroughly. It is agitated in its passage by instruments moved by a steam engine of four horse power. There are two gasometers of 25,000 cubic feet each; and two others of equal capacity are to be erected. The gas en-

ters these at the top through cast iron pipes turning on moveable joints, which are kept tight by being immersed in water. There are two or three large gas holders in remote parts of the town, in order to save the necessity of increasing the main pipe. Twenty miles of pipe have already been laid down, although these works have been less than a year in operation.

The anatomical class, which I joined to-day in hearing a lecture from Professor Jeffray, consisted of about 125 students. The preparations of the Hunterian Museum, with which the table was covered, were very important in illustrating the subjects of the lecture. Five skeletons were dangling in mid air from the ceiling of the lecture room; and upon a board which hung before the audience, was a strict prohibition against cutting the benches.

Glasgow, as well as Edinburgh, has witnessed a recent and rapid enlargement of its limits and population, and has greatly increased in elegance and wealth. In the older parts of the town, the buildings are ugly and inconvenient; and yet some of them in the middle of the last century were the residence of the

opulent and the noble. Several streets and squares are now new and beautiful. About 800 houses, it is computed, are at present building within the limits of the city.

I dined at Professor M——'s with Dr J— and several others. This university contains in the whole, about 1400 students, of whom 350 are students of medicine. The terms of instruction, and probably of board, are much lower than in Edinburgh, in consequence of which, this school contains a greater proportion of young men from the less wealthy classes of society. The faculty are not able to enforce the rule, which requires the student to pay six shillings for the use of the library. In Edinburgh they pay ten shillings cheerfully. The collegians of this university, in compliance, if I mistake not, with an ancient statute of the college, are distinguished by a coarse red cloak in addition to their ordinary dress. It has an uncouth and unpleasant appearance, totally different from the collegiate dress of Oxford and Cambridge.

4th Month 1st. I had the satisfaction this morning of hearing a sermon from Dr Chalmers, on a particular occasion. [illegible] for

the charitable purpose of promoting the education of the children of Irish Roman Catholics; great numbers of whom flock into Glasgow from the neighbouring kingdom. The meeting was to commence at eleven o'clock, and though it was in a week day, and at a business hour, the church was thronged long before the hour of meeting. I had been apprised of the necessity of going early, and went accordingly half an hour before eleven, but so crowded was the house, I should scarcely have got inside the door, but for the kindness of a gentleman whom I met at dinner. With some difficulty he obtained a seat for me on the hindermost bench. The sermon was from Eccles. iv. 13. and if possible, was delivered with more impassioned and fervid eloquence, than that which I before heard. The subject was of a nature to call forth his finest powers, for it opened to him a range of topics on which his mind and his pen have been much employed. The condition of the poor in Scotland, compared with those in England and Ireland, the effect of poor laws, and the forced maintenance of a populace sunk in ignorance on the one hand, and of schools and domestic re-

ligion on the other,—the efficacy of education and moral instruction as the surest means of diminishing the evils of poverty, and the universal and powerful obligations of christianity, furnished the materials for one of the most vivid and eloquent discourses I ever heard. It appeared to me highly creditable to the Tron Church and its minister, that this exertion should be made exclusively in behalf of the children of a sect, against which the national religion of Scotland has so often manifested its vehement disapprobation. I could not but regard it as one of the indications of a return of more lenient feelings, and charitable principles, and that too without any abatement of zeal for the growth and predominance of vital christianity. On all such occasions as this, when money is to be collected, several of the most respectable of the congregation place themselves at the door, and present the basin to each person on his exit from the church.

Dr Chalmer's accent and pronunciation are strikingly provincial, and yet like his gesture, they seem to have peculiarities derived from the character of his mind. He sounds *u* like *oo* in such words as *peculiar*, and the terminal

y as in *satisfy*, he sounds like *ee*. In the energy of delivery, he sometimes swings his right arm, and then his left, as if aiming a blow at the desk, raising himself at the same time on his feet with unusual emotion. But the minds of his hearers follow by such irresistible influence into the spirit and meaning of his discourse, as to overlook all the defects of accent and gesture.

A dinner party at G—'s, at which were one or two of the professors of the university, and several other intelligent gentlemen, confirmed me in the opinion, that in the article of good eating and drinking, and the social good humour of the table, few people are greater adepts than the Scotch. I have seen yet almost nothing of their gruel and oaten cakes; but it is evident, that I have not taken the right course for it; and I regret the necessity of leaving Scotland without going further into the north among the lakes and mountains, observing the peasantry collected about their native '*wee bit ingles*', and listening, if possible by stealth, to the accents of the venerable *cottar* as they flew from his family perusal of the *Big Ha' Bible*.

This reminds me of an anecdote respecting Burns, related to me by my present host. His father was invited by one of his neighbours to meet the poet on one of his early visits at Glasgow, while he was still a rustic at the plough. He went to breakfast intending to stay but a short time, and not expecting much entertainment from a man unaccustomed to the refinements of society, and unaided by education, excepting the display of a little mother wit, which after serving for the amusement of an hour, would exhaust itself, or become meritorious. Burns was modest in his deportment, and diffident of himself. By degrees however he was drawn into conversation, and was persuaded to repeat some of his own native strain, and especially his *Tam O' Shanter*. Thus encouraged, his wit and humour were gradually elicited, and so effectually did he charm his company that it was three o'clock in the afternoon before they left the breakfast table.

2d, I was gratified this morning in looking through another large manufactory of chemical substances belonging to T—, a very ingenious and successful operator. It comprehends

besides the finer kinds of soap the chlorate of lime or bleaching powder, sulphuric acid upon a large scale, and sulphate of soda. The bleaching substance is obtained by transmitting chlorine gas into the dry hydrate of lime, contained in casks or close vessels, stirring or agitating it, during the operation by some mechanical means. In the concentration of sulpheric acid, this manufacturer employs five platina vessels, which cost each 400 guineas. The soda obtained from the sulphate is very finely prepared.

I went this morning through the Glasgow Bridewell and Lunatic Asylum. To the former I had the pleasure of being conducted by two of a band of females, who visit this abode of guilt and misery for the purpose of administering to its devoted inmates, the reproofs and consolations of the Gospel. Meeting these amiable persons in the street, I gladly accepted an invitation to accompany them; their attention is confined as in the case of the ladies-committee in Newgate to the female prisoners, and indeed they have been prompted to this benevolent service by the advice and influence of Elizabeth Fry, who in a late visit

with her brother to the prisons of the north, had a meeting with the magistrates of Glasgow, and a number of ladies, and encouraged them to attempt the same kind of reform and moral superintendence and instruction which had proved so satisfactory in the metropolis. This advice was so much in unison with the feelings of her auditors, that the advice was kindly received, and speedily acted upon. The female prisoners are confined in cells, a range of which extends along each side of a narrow passage, each cell containing two prisoners. They are employed in spinning and such other work as the limited space in which they move will admit. The principal object of the committee is to promote moral reform, for this purpose the inmates of two or more cells are drawn together, and one of the committee reads a portion of the Scriptures, questioning them upon its contents, and enforcing its precepts and authority by suitable illustrations and admonitions; though recently engaged in this service, and having to encounter all the difficulties of a new and untried sphere of duty, they are encouraged to perseverence by the consolatory evidences of awakened sensibility

on the part of many of the degraded objects of their care. In passing the door of one of the cells I noticed the profound attention of the prisoners to the expostulations of their amiable instructress. One of them was bathed in tears.

The keeper of this House of Correction furnished me with the following statement from the books of his office, the daily average of prisoners during the last year was 210.

The whole disbursements of the house for the year was	£1873
And the whole amount of labour	1777
Balance against the Bridewell	£96.

The chief employment of the prisoners, male and female, is spinning linen yarn, weaving, tambouring and sewing, twisting and twining yarn (which is the most productive,) winding and warping yarn, twining cotton, cutting corks, clipping muslin, tayloring, and picking oakum. From the year 1792 to 1817, one person has been 26 times committed, 3 have been committed 21 times, 10 persons 16 times, 20 persons 8 times, 35 persons 4 times, and 103 persons twice.

The Lunatic Asylum was next the object of my inquiry. This is a superb building at a little distance from the town, on the north side. Its plan and erection indicate an uncommon degree of ingenuity in the architect, and judgement in the committee who adopted the plan. The form of the entire building is that of St Andrew's cross. The main or central portion is an octagon, containing four large day rooms for the patients, and two rooms for the keeper, with a staircase and circular passage in the centre. From the four angular sides proceed the wings, three stories in height, in each of which there is a gallery with convenient cells and rooms on one side. If an enlargement of the building should become requisite, the plan admits the erection of wings from each of the other sides of the octagon. This will leave eight triangular courts, and admit of great convenience for classification. All the courts are in full view of the windows of the superintendant and keepers in the central building. At the period of its erection (10 or 12 years ago) this asylum was without doubt the most complete in its structure, and better adapted to its objects than any prior institution

in Europe, and whether the more recent building at Wakefield is in reality much improvement on this, is a question which time and experience must decide.

The Glasgow Asylum is in the centre of a circular area of three acres, which is surrounded by a wall. It contains now 100 patients, 60 male and 40 female, and appears to be in excellent order. The Superintendent, W. Druy, is an intelligent and active man, and apparently master of his profession—for is not the art of controling, awing, soothing, animating, comforting, restoring, those who have suffered an alienation from the greatest of human blessings, the possession of a sound and well balanced mind, worthy of such a title?

The last annual report of the directors demonstrates the efficiency of the treatment here practiced; and at the same time, shows the importance of commencing the curative treatment of insanity at the earliest stage of its appearance. Of thirty cases mentioned in the report, as old cases, four were cured, six relieved, and seven improved. Whereas out of forty eight recent cases admitted within the last year, twenty four were cured, nine relieved, and four improved. Some of the patients

become so much attached to the place where they have experienced such signal relief, that they are very reluctant to leave it, even after their perfect restoration. The terms in this asylum, for the board and accommodation of patients, vary from eight shillings to two guineas a week. The number at the latter price is greater than any other. Improvement by moral treatment, is the object most carefully aimed at. Among the sources of amusement is a library, and reading room, for such patients as are able and disposed to avail themselves of it. Instead of chaining those who are refractory, their hands and wrists are firmly fastened together inside of a leather cuff, which effectually prevents them from injuring themselves and others.

Among several particular cases described in the last report of the directors is the following. "When a religious madman was loudly avowing and vindicating his intention to commit suicide the first opportunity: His hand was kindly taken, and in a solemn tone he was reminded of the awful consequence of such a deed, as no murderer hath eternal life." On hearing this, his eyes glaring with phrenzy and despair, were turned towards the ground,

he appeared absorbed in fixed thought, and made no more mention of suicide. Next day warmly thanking the person who addressed him, he declared with much emotion that whenever the temptation recurred, which it often did, the text always came along with it, uniformly shielding him from its baneful effects, as it has now done for several years that he has spent in the bosom of his family, whom he supports with steady industry."

In several cases of manaical paroxysm it has been found very beneficial to immerse the patient in a warm bath, while a stream of cold water is allowed to fall for some seconds on his head.

I joined a dinner party at the house of my friend A.W.——, composed of a number of philanthropic gentlemen, of whom Dr Chalmers was one. He appeared rather languid, and confessed that he felt a little "Mondayish," which, considering the effort he made yesterday was not surprising. His friends have just reason I think to apprehend the effects of so much earnestness and vehemence of delivery upon his bodily health. But so entirely are the feeling of the man lost in the devotion and energies of the preacher, that their remon-

strances have had but little effect in diminishing the ardour and energy of his action.

Dr A——, one of our company, some time ago volunteered his services to government, on a voyage to New South Wales, in a convict ship, for the purpose of instructing the poor wretches in morals, religious duties, and some parts of useful learning. Such an instance of dedication to the cause of virtue was truly admirable. He describes the depravity of some of the convicts as surpassing what the imagination would readily conceive. A man was tried and executed for forgery. But his wife, instead of profiting by such a lesson, secreted the plates which her husband had used, practised the same trade with the assistance of her children, and she and her son afterwards met at Botany Bay.

Glasgow and its neighbourhood has recently been much disturbed by robberies, in consequence it is believed, of the distress which prevails among the labouring classes. Of the indigent and miserable, there appears to be a much greater number here than at Edinburgh, owing probably in some measure to its more ready intercourse with Ireland. Dr Chalmers is of opinion that it is not expedient to prohi-

bit mendicity too suddenly in a population where it has been long practised, and especially in times of peculiar distress. But he would by all means restrict the practice of begging within certain definite limits. He would suffer no one to go about begging, who was not licensed to do so by some person duly authorised to grant the privilege, which privilege should be manifest by a badge on the arm, or other obvious mark. The privilege also should be limited to a particular district, within which the mendicant might become thoroughly known, and his case understood by all who supplied his wants. If he went beyond this prescribed limit, he should be taken up and treated as a vagabond. Imposition would thus be greatly prevented, while the real objects of charity would claim a greater share of sympathy and kindness. One of the gentlemen present, informed us that in the particular district of the city which he had charge of, he had opened in different places Auxiliary Saving Banks, which had been attended by the happiest effects.

The streets of Glasgow certainly exhibit as noisy and disorderly a populace as almost any place I have visited. The vicinity of the Ton-

time since I have been here, has been the seat of many public brawls. These irregularities are doubtless to be ascribed to the great number of people that flock to this spot, to obtain employment, either in the manufactories, the coallieries, or along the river. But in no place perhaps is there more intelligence and enlightened zeal employed to the public good. Many of the evils are ascribed by Dr C. and other judicious men to the influence of the poor laws. But with how much reason I do not pretend to decide. In other parts of Scotland, where no such provisions exist, there is said to be an exemption from a large share of the profligacy and consequent disorder which are here felt.

The river Clyde which runs through the town, is a small stream,* not navigable except for sloops and small craft, and these in ordinary tides, can only approach the lower parts of the town. The number of steam boats, which now ply on the river, amount to a score or more, affording such facilities of intercourse with Greenock, and other places, as to have multiplied the number of travellers and passengers to a vast amount. That part of the town which faces the river on the south side,

* The river has been since deepened, and admits vessels of considerable burden.

called Carlton Place, rivals in elegance almost any part of Edinburgh. The general plan of the city is remarkably regular, approaching in this respect nearer to Philadelphia than almost any other town in Great Britain. The best buildings are of fine free stone, found abundantly in the vicinity. The pavements are very firm and good.

In this particular we have much to learn in America; the round stones used there, are badly adopted to the object, being continually liable to dislocation, by the pressure as well as concussion of the wheels. The public buildings are not remarkable, except the old Gothic Cathedral; the only one, if I mistake not, of these magnificent relicks of Cathedral devotion which the zeal of the reformers suffered to remain in all Scotland. It is therefore quite a curiosity in the country, and having narrowly escaped destruction, by that misguided feeling, which made no distinction between houses and principles, it is now viewed with no little interest and delight. It was founded in 1123, but was never completely finished. It bears a nearer resemblance to the cathedral at Litchfield, than any other English edifice. The spire is very lofty. It now accommo-

dates two Presbyterian congregations. The theatre in this town, though built at an expence of £13,000 does not succeed. It has been several times sold with great loss.

Glasgow is well supplied with water from the Clyde. This stream is generally turbid, but the defect is ingeniously remedied by filtration. The water passes through a bed of sand into a deep well on the south side of the river. Into this well dips a flexible or jointed iron tube of very peculiar construction, invented by the celebrated James Watt. He acknowledged that he derived his first idea of its form from observing the motion and figure of a lobster's tail. This tube crosses the river lying upon its bottom, and gives no obstruction to the navigation. Three engines are employed on the other side of the river, viz. two 36 inch cylinders and one of 51 inches, which pump the water out of the well, and distribute it over the town.

Being informed this morning of the unexpected departure of the steam boat Rob Roy, for Belfast, I was induced to embrace the opportunity of taking a short tour in Ireland, though with regret at leaving a place of so much attraction as Glasgow, without spending a little more time in it. Nor could I without

a sacrifice of inclination to duty, consent to bid farewell to Scotland on so short and limited a survey of her varied and beautiful scenery, and her extraordinary advances in arts, industry, wealth, and learning.

I hastily got ready, and embarked about ten o'clock A. M., but the tide was so far spent, that the boat grounded six miles below the town, where we were detained five hours, —hours far more tedious than any I have spent in this country,—for almost every hour since I entered Scotland has supplied some agreeable information or object of enquiry. But the steam boat was pretty well furnished with books, some of which were recent publications,—a resource always sufficient to beguile the time. The Clyde flows through a rich and variegated country. The castle of Dunbarton, built upon an insulated rock in the river, is a bold and picturesque object. The river Leven here joins the Clyde, discharging into it the waters of Loch Lomond, six miles distant. Port Glasgow, a pretty little town, 22 miles below the city, was intended as a harbour for its ships, and was planned by the merchants for this purpose. It has a fine pier, but the superior advantages of Greenock

will ever produce a rivalship, that must prevent the growth of this new town. We passed the latter town before night. Its general appearance from the river is by no means inviting. The Custom House is a sumptuous building, with large columns in front, and the wharfs or quays of substantial stone work, look well, especially when contrasted with the logs of our cities. The Clyde opposite to Greenock is about seven miles wide, but as the tide rises here only twelve feet, there are but seventeen or eighteen feet water in the harbour, even at spring tides. Hence large ships are obliged to discharge part of their cargo; but this is of little consequence when the goods are to be taken to Glasgow. Most of our passengers left us at Greenock, and among them, those of a steam boat we had passed upon the river, whose boiler had given out. These boats are much smaller, and in all respects inferior to those on the Hudson and Delaware. The Rob Roy has two compartments, a cabin and steerage. The fare to Belfast is a guinea in the cabin, (or a guinea and half with bed), and fourteen shillings and sixpence in the steerage. We had nine cabin passengers, very few of whom chose to pay half a guinea for a

bed, and therefore took their chances of sleep on the benches or floor. Indeed there were not more than half a dozen births for men, and very small room for women.

The Islè of Arran and other scenery of the Frith of Clyde were concealed by the shades of night.

4th, About 8 A. M. the Irish coast was in sight, and we had lost the view of that we had left. At 10 we entered the bay of Belfast, passed the castle and town of Carrickfergus, and approached Belfast about noon. The country on the bay is hilly, and appeared very populous; the fields were remarkably green, and the houses being mostly white, gave to the moving scene a chequered and animating aspect. A large ship rode at anchor in the bay, which, as we neared her struck my fancy as the most beautiful in form and finish I had seen in Europe; and I was about to give the highest credit to the Irish as ship-builders, when on passing near her stern, the word "Philadelphia" undeceived me, and renewed my confidence in the skill and talent of my native land.

The part of the town that lies adjacent to the river, had a neglected and uncomfortable

appearance. An excessive crowd was assembled about the wharf, to witness the arrival of the steam boat, which is still so great a novelty as to excite unbounded curiosity. There was certainly in this assembly a much greater proportion of ragged and miserable objects than I had witnessed any where, except in some of the Italian villages. But the interior of the town agreeably disappointed me. It is almost wholly built of brick, plain but neat; and the streets, it must be acknowledged, are cleaner than those of New York. This indeed is but a negative praise; but I think there are not many towns in England preserved in more cleanly order than are the principal streets and places in Belfast. The population is about 40,000. The houses are mostly four stories high, the first floor being nearly level with the street. The latter are wider than English towns of equal date. Eight or ten families of friends reside here, from some of whom, particularly those of J. & J B——, I have met with much hospitality.

FINIS.

Turnbull & Sons, Printers, Edinburgh.

00094422

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 06 February, 2016